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[From the Rod and Gun, Nov. 18, 1876.]

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Alliance.....	3rd	6	615	Comdr. Theo. F. Kane.	Ordered to European Station.	Omaha, screw.....	2nd	12	1122	Capt. L. A. Kimberly...	Pac. Station, Panama.
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Alarm, s.....	4th	1	400	Lieut. F. H. Paine.	Torpedo boat, New York.	Passaic, s.....	4th	2	496	Comdr. Jas. D. Graham...	Norfolk.
Ashuelot, paddle.....	3rd	6	788	Comdr. Geo. H. Perkins.	Asiatic Station, Hong Kong.	Pawnee.....	3rd	2	872	Boatswain C. E. Hawkins.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
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on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, 24th March next, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy Yard, New York, subject to the usual inspection, for the use of the Navy. The coal is to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Commandant may direct (a portion is required for immediate use), and will be paid for at the weight of the Navy Yard scales, viz.:

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February 27, 1877.

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At the United States Navy Yard, New York, on Thursday, the 29th of March, 1877, at 12 o'clock m., the U. S. Steamer "SUSQUEHANNA" of 2,213 tons measurement.

At the United States Navy Yard, League Island, on Saturday, the 31st of March, 1877, at 12 o'clock m., the U. S. Ship "POTOMAC" of 1,457 tons measurement.

The vessels will be offered as they lie on the day of sale. They may be examined at any time previous to the day of sale on application to the commandants of the yards where they are, respectively, who will exhibit to persons desiring to bid an inventory of such articles as may be sold with them.

Thirty (30) per centum of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, and the balance paid in cash when the sale is confirmed by the Department; the vessels to be removed within ten days from the date of such confirmation.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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ington street....1st Lt. W. W. Rogers, 9th Inf.

Jersey City, N. J....13 Montgomery st....Capt. M. H. Stacey, 12th Inf.

New York City....100 Walker st....Capt. R. L. Morris, 18th Inf.

New York City....109 West street....Capt. J. F. Kent, 3d Inf.

Nashville, Tenn....78½ Cherry st....1st Lt. C. N. Gray, 25th Inf.

St. Louis, Mo....821 Pine st....1st Lt. E. B. Savage, 8th Inf.

Washington, D. C....1710 Pennsylvania Ave....Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, 4th Art.

MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. J. IRVIN GREGG, 8th Cavalry, Superintendent.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—ST. LOUIS BARRACKS, MO.

Col. J. IRVIN GREGG, 8th Cavalry, Commanding.

First Lieut. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cavalry, Depot Adjutant.

Surgeon E. P. Volumn, U. S. Army, Post Surgeon.

Assist. Surgeon W. C. Andrews, U. S. Army.

Capt. Wm. McCleave, 8th Cavalry, Commanding Perm't Co.

RENDEZVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Atlanta, Ga....34 Decatur st....1st Lt. Chas. D. Ward, 10th Cav.

Baltimore, Md....116 S. Sharp st....Capt. Wm. B. Kennedy, 10th Cav.

Boston, Mass....6 Portland st....1st Lt. Leo. O. Parker, 4th Cav.

Chicago, Ill....18 Clarke st....1st Lt. Thos. Garvey, 1st Cav.

Cincinnati, O....206 W. 5th st....1st Lt. S. L. Woodward, 10th Cav.

Ind'apolis, Ind....9 W. Wash'n st....1st Lt. Byron Dawson, 9th Cav.

Memphis, Tenn....1st Lt. W. Hunt, 10th Cav.

New York City....12 Hudson st....Capt. A. R. Chaffee, 6th Cav.

Philad., Pa....212 Market st....1st Lt. E. Crawford, 3d Cav.

Pittsburg, Pa....289 Penn av....1st Lt. J. G. McAdams, 2d Cav.

St. Louis, Mo. (Barracks)....1st Lt. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cav.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 16, H. Q. A., March 12, 1877.

The following extracts of an Act of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes.

G. O. 19, H. Q. A., March 16, 1877.

The following Acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. AN ACT to authorize the Ocean City Bridge Company to maintain and operate a bridge heretofore erected over and across Synepuxent Bay in Worcester county, Md.

Approved February 28, 1877.

II. AN ACT for the relief of the board of trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery.

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of discharging the balance of the indebtedness incurred by the board of trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery in establishing the same and improving the grounds thereof and the proper burial therein of the soldiers who fell on the battle-field of Antietam, there be appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the liquidation of such indebtedness; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to hereafter provide for the preservation and superintendence of the said cemetery as one of the national cemeteries of the United States under the laws now in force in regard to such national cemeteries: Provided, That the said sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to discharge the present existing indebtedness shall not be paid until the legal title to the said property shall be vested in the United States.

Approved March 2, 1877.

G. O. 20, H. Q. A., March 17, 1877.

Act of Congress publishes an act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes, which may be summarized as follows:

Three professors at \$3,500, six at \$3,000. For additional longevity pay, \$6,700; instructor in engineering and in ordnance, \$900 each; eight assistant professors and three instructors of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, \$500 each; adjutant, \$300—in addition to their pay as 1st lieutenants. Four assistant instructors of tactics commanding companies, \$600 each—in addition to pay as 2d lieutenants. Master of the sword, \$1,500; teacher of music, \$1,080; 310 cadets at \$540 each; band, \$8,990, in full to June 30, 1878, "any law to the contrary notwithstanding."

Sec. 2. That the Military Academy band shall consist of one teacher of music, who shall be leader of the band, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and may be a civilian, and of 24 enlisted musicians of the band. "The teacher of music shall receive \$90 per month, one ration, and the allowance of fuel of a 2d lieutenant of the Army; and that of the enlisted musicians of the band six shall each be paid \$34 per month; six shall each be paid \$20 per month; and the remaining twelve shall each be paid \$17 per month; and that the enlisted musicians of the band shall have the benefits as to pay arising from re-enlistments and length of service applicable to other enlisted men of the Army."

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 12, 1877.

Circular No. 1.

PAR. 1. Every officer, or enlisted, or hired, man, who has lost a limb, or the use of a limb, in the military or naval Service of the United States, is entitled to receive, once every five years, an artificial limb, or apparatus, or commutation therefor. The period of five years is reckoned from the filing of the first application after June 17, 1870. The commutation allowed in case of the amputation of a leg is \$75; in all other cases \$50. Commutation can be allowed only in cases of loss of a limb or loss of use of a limb—that is, arm or leg—not for other injuries.

PAR. 2. Necessary transportation by the most usual and direct routes, will be furnished to those desiring it for the purpose of having artificial limbs fitted; but will not be furnished except for this purpose. Commutation for transportation is not allowed.

PAR. 3. The laws relating to artificial limbs are the Revised Statutes, Sections 4787 to 4791—Act of June 8, 1872, Chap. CCCLIII, and Act of August 15, 1876, Chap. 300.

PAR. 4. Whenever practicable, the application should be made in the hand-writing of the applicant, it should then be transmitted through the proper pension agent to the Surgeon-General of the Army, who will furnish all necessary blanks and information. Much delay will be prevented by filling up properly all the spaces of the application, and taking care to write the name, regimental designation, etc., correctly and very plainly.

PAR. 5. Upon application for limbs in kind, orders will be given by the Surgeon-General, upon any manufacturer selected, who shall have filed a bond in the

sum of \$5,000, with two sureties, to furnish good and satisfactory limbs, without extra charge to the soldier, and make good for five years all defects of material or workmanship without additional charge, subject in all cases to the inspection of such persons as the Surgeon-General may designate.

PAR. 6. Orders for limbs and transportation will be good for one year from their date and no longer.

PAR. 7. Each person on receiving actual transportation, will sign and deliver up his transportation order to the authorized agent of the railroad, or other carrier. Transportation orders not used should be returned to the Quartermaster-General or to the Surgeon General.

Manufacturers who have filed bonds up to this date and on whom orders will be given.

New York City.—John Condell, 643 Broadway; C. A. Frees, 682 Broadway; G. R. Fuller, 658 Broadway—Rochester and Milwaukee; E. D. Hudson, 696 Broadway; A. Marks, 575 Broadway; Joshua Monroe, corner Broome and Bowery.

Buffalo.—G. W. Hall, 9 West Eagle Street.
Philadelphia.—Wm. Blanck and Son, 8 North Ninth St.; R. Clement, 229 Chestnut St.—Legs only; J. A. Foster, 1013 Chestnut St., Detroit, 72 Griswold St., Chicago and Cincinnati; H. A. Gildes, 243 North Ninth St.; D. W. Kolbe, 15 South Ninth St.; B. F. Palmer, corner Fifteenth and Chestnut Sts., and Boston.

Springfield, Mass.—D. DeForest Douglass, 206 Union St., Boston.—John S. Drake; Fiske and Arnold, 8 Hamilton Place; Marvin Lincoln, 8 Hamilton Place.

Concord, N. H.—William Carr.
Cincinnati.—Chas. M. Evans, 152 West Fourteenth St., Louisville, Southwest cor. Fourth and Market Sts.

Indianapolis.—A. Haywood.

Chicago.—Hatt and LeBoy, 135 Clark St.

Washington, D. C.—Otto Kosack (Jewett's Patent), 521 Tenth St.—Legs only.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Artificial Limb Manufacturing Co., 279 Penn Avenue.

CIVIL EMPLOYEES, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War has issued the following circular in regard to removals, promotions, etc., in the War Department:

The civil employees now in the service of the United States under the War Department are hereby informed that hereafter removals will be made in this Department for cause only, and promotions will be ordered upon the sole ground of merit. Every official must understand that retention and advancement in the Service will depend upon record of good behavior and efficiency, and not upon external influence. No political test is required beyond an earnest support of the Constitution and its amendments, and a proper respect for the rights of citizens guaranteed thereby. Industry and faithfulness in the discharge of duty, a good moral character and strictly temperate habits will be required and enforced, and heads of bureaus will report promptly any case of idleness, neglect of duty, incapacity, drunkenness, or any immoral or dishonest conduct. In case of vacancy report thereof will be made, accompanied by a list of all the most reliable and efficient clerks in the same office, division, or bureau, from which list the vacancy shall be filled.

G. O. 3, DEPT. DAKOTA, Feb. 14, 1877.

Under Executive order of Jan. 17, 1877, the Military Reservation of Fort Sully, described in G. O. 79, of 1869, from these Headquarters, and declared by the President on the 10th day of December, 1869, is reduced by leaving out therefrom that portion which lies within the Sioux Reservation, as described in the treaty of 1868, to wit: all that portion of the military reservation, as described in G. O. 79, of 1869, from these Headquarters, which lies to the west of the left bank of the Missouri River.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Surg. J. F. Randolph will proceed to Fort Trumbull, Conn., for duty (S. O. 61, M. D. A.)

A. Surg. M. W. Wood, M. D., will proceed to Camp Reno, W. T., and relieve A. A. Surg. E. P. Lecompte from duty at that post. Surg. Lecompte will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., for duty (S. O. 84, D. P.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are announced: Capt. G. W. McKee is relieved from his duties in New York, and will report for duty at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass.; Capt. F. H. Phipps is relieved from duty as Chief Ord. Officer Dept. of Gulf, and will report for duty as Recorder of "The Ordnance Board," N. Y. City; Capt. W. Prince is relieved from duty at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., and will report to Comdg' Gen. Dept. of Gulf for duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of Dept. (S. O., March 16, W. D.)

DETACHED SERVICE.

Capt. W. A. Elderkin, C. S., Capt. J. M. Brown, Asst. Surg., members G. C.-M. Fort Garland, Col., March 26 (S. O. 51, D. M.)

A. Surg. E. F. Gardner, M. D., assigned to temporary duty at Camp Hancock, D. T. (S. O. 31, D. D.)

In addition to his present duties, Surg. S. A. Storow will attend the sick at the post of Point San José, Cal., and will receipt to Lieut.-Col. G. E. Cooper, Asst. Med. Purveyor, for all hospital stores for which he is responsible as post surgeon, to enable Lieut.-Col. Cooper to comply with par. 2, S. O. 40, c. s., Idors of the Army, A. G. O. (S. O. 34, M. D. P.)

Surg. C. E. Goddard, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort McKavett, Texas, March 17 (S. O. 48, D. T.)

Major W. H. Eckels, P. D., will inspect the money accounts of Capt. B. H. Rogers, 13th Infantry, comdg' post of Clinton, La. (S. O. 45, D. G.)

Capt. H. W. Janes, A. Q. M., will visit the following National Cemeteries under his charge, viz.: Annapolis, Md.; Culpepper, Fredericksburg, and Winchester, Va.; Grafton, W. Va.; Gettysburg, Penn. (S. O. 59, M. D. A.)

The following named Paymasters will report to the Paymaster General for temporary duty in Washington, D. C.: Majors S. B. Keefer and J. W. Wham (S. O., March 16, W. D.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Chaplain G. P. Van Wyck, extended fifteen days, McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 48, D. S.)

Eight days, Capt. J. F. Weston, C. S., Sioux City, Iowa (S. O. 26, M. D. M.)

Twenty days, A. A. Surg. I. W. Scott, New Orleans, La. (S. O. 47, D. G.)

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major G. E. Glenn, P. D., will proceed to St. Martinsville, La., for the purpose of paying troops on the muster rolls of Feb. 28, 1877 (S. O. 46, D. G.)

Major W. H. Eckels, P. D., will proceed to Baton Rouge, Clinton, and Pineville, La., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points on the muster rolls of Feb. 28, 1877 (S. O. 44, D. G.)

The following named officers will, without unnecessary delay, proceed to pay the troops, at the posts and stations hereinafter enumerated, to the 28th day of February, 1877: Major W. A. Rucker, P. D., at Camp Bidwell, Cal.; and Camp McDermitt and Halleck, Neb.; Major J. H. Nelson, P. D., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, Benicia Barracks, Benicia Arsenal, Point San Jose, and Camp Gaston, Cal.; Major J. A. Broadhead, P. D., at San Diego and Camp Independence, Cal. (S. O. 23, M. D. P.)

Major H. B. Reese, P. D., will pay troops stationed at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., and Fort Barrancas, Fla., on the muster and pay rolls of Feb. 28, 1877 (S. O. 44, D. S.)

Major W. B. Rochester, P. D., will pay troops stationed at Newport Bks, Ky., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, and Oglethorpe Bks, Savannah, Ga., and St. Augustine, and Key West Bks, Fla., on the muster and pay rolls of Feb. 28, 1877 (S. O. 44, D. S.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Stew. S. W. Richardson is relieved from duty at Fort Laramie, W. T., and will proceed to Camp Robinson, Neb., for duty (S. O. 34, D. P.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 17, 1877:

Co. F, 9th Cavalry, from Fort Selden, N. M., to Fort Stanton, N. M.
Co. D, 10th Infantry, from San Antonio, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Co. E, 10th Infantry, from Fort McKavett, Texas, to San Antonio, Texas.
Co. A, 24th Infantry, from Fort McIntosh, Texas, to Fort Clark, Texas.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. L. H., Ft Walla Walla, W. T.; A, Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B, Fort Klamath, Oregon; C, Camp McDermitt, Nev.; D, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I, Camp Halleck, Nev.; K, Camp Harney, Or.; M, Fort Colville Wash. T.; D, Presidio, Cal.; G, San Diego, Bks, Cal.

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters A, B, D, E, Ft Sanders, W. T.; I, K, Ft Fred Steele, W. T.; C, Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; F, G, H, I, Fort Ellis, M. T.; M, Camp Brown, W. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. A. G. Brackett, 2d Lieut. J. N. Allison, members, G. C. M. Fort Fred. Idaho T., March 27 (S. O. 35, D. P.)

Capt. T. B. Dewees, E. R. Wells, J. Egan, members, and 1st Lieut. C. T. Hall, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., March 19 (S. O. 35, D. P.)

3RD CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A, D, E, F, G, Fort Laramie, W. T.; H, I, Sidney Barracks, Neb.; I, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; B, C, L, Camp Robinson, Neb.; M, Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K, Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. G. F. Chase, member, G. C. M., S. O. 14, from these Hdqrs, vice Capt. G. Russell, relieved (S. O. 33, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. O. Elting, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T. (S. O. 33, D. P.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A, C, H, K, Fort Sill, I. T.; G, L, Fort Reno, I. T.

Relieved.—2d Lieut. M. Leeper, Jr., from further duty at Fort Sill, I. T., and will proceed to join his company (I) in Dept. of Platte (S. O. 52, D. M.)

Band Concert.—“Veritas” writes us as follows: On the evening of March 8 the 4th Cavalry Band gave a promenade concert and ball at this post (Fort Sill). This band is probably one of the best in the Service, and several very difficult pieces were executed in a manner which left nothing to be desired, the “Railroad Galop” and “Bird Polka” (with imitations) being particularly good. The music was new, and composed principally by the very efficient band-master, Mr. P. T. Heed, under whose leadership the band has attained a high degree of skill. After the termination of the concert, the votaries of Terpsichore present enjoyed themselves to their hearts’ content in tripping the light fantastic toe till the wee sma’ hours, when the company dispersed, all agreeing as to the unequivocal success of the affair.

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A, B, F, H, I, L, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; D, K, Sidney Bks, Neb.; C, G, E, M, Fort McPherson, Neb.

Detached Service.—Capts. R. H. Montgomery, C. P.

Rogers, members, G. C. M. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., March 19 (S. O. 35, D. P.)

Capt. J. S. Payne and 2d Lieut. E. Swift, Jr., members, G. C. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., per S. O. 14; par. 6, S. O. 18, and par. 2, S. O. 33, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 36, D. P.)

Suspended.—In conformity with the 106th Article of War the record of proceedings of the G. C. M. in the case of 2d Lieut. H. S. Bishop has been transmitted to the Secretary of War and by him submitted to the President, who approves the proceedings, findings, and sentence, but is pleased to commute the sentence to suspension for one year from rank and command, and from pay, except fifty dollars per month.

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C, G, M, Camp Grant, A. T.; B, Camp Lowell, A. T.; K, Fort Whipple, A. T.; H, I, Camp Bowie, A. T.; A, D, Camp Apache, A. T.; E, Camp Verde, A. T.; I, Camp McDowell, A. T.; F, Camp Thomas, A. T.

* In camp near old Camp Crittenton.

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and B, E, G, I, K, L, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A, D, H, M, Fort Rice, D. T.; C, Fort Totten, D. T.; F, Fort Abercrombie, D. T.

Relieved.—1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington as a member G. C. M. par. 1, S. O. 150, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 29, D. D.)

Court-martial.—The G. C. M. for the trial of Major Reno ended March 20. The court consisted of Gen. W. B. Hazen, Col. 6th Inf., president; Gen. G. Sykes, Col. 20th Inf.; Gen. G. P. Buell, Lieut.-Col. 11th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. P. Lugenbeel, 1st Inf.; Gen. L. C. Hunt, Lieut.-Col. 20th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. D. Huston, Jr., 6th Inf.; Gen. W. P. Carlin, Lieut.-Col. 17th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. R. E. A. Crofton, Major 17th Inf., and Lieut.-Col. C. G. Bartlett, Major 11th Inf. Major T. F. Barr, J. A., conducted the case, and ex-Governor C. K. Davis defended Major Reno. The proceedings have been forwarded through the proper channels to the War Department for the action of the President. The charges allege scandalous conduct on the part of the accused toward the wife of another officer of the garrison during the absence of her husband.

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C, D, I, L, M, Fort Brown, Tex.; B, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, E, G, H, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; K, Fort Duncan, Tex.; F, scouting.

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; E, K, Ft Union, N. M.; I, Ft Wingate, N. M.; G, Fort Garland, C. T.; F, H, M, Ft Stanton, N. M.; A, C, Fort Bayard, N. M.; B, Fort Craig, N. M.; D, Fort Union, N. M.; L, Fort Lyon, Col.

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A, D, F, L, Fort Concho, Tex.; G, Fort Griffin, Tex.; C, Fort McKavett, Tex.; M, Fort Stockton, Tex.; H, Ft Davis, Tex.; I, Fort Richardson, Tex.; B, Ft McIntosh, Tex.; E, San Felipe, Tex.; K, Ft Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. H. Beck, member, G. C. M. Fort McKavett, Tex., March 17 (S. O. 48, D. T.)

Revoked.—Par. 3, S. O. 44, from these Hdqrs, directing C. O. Fort Griffin, Tex., to order 1st Lieut. S. R. Colladay to proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., as a witness in case of 1st Lieut. B. M. Custer, 24th Inf., confirmed (S. O. 45, D. T.)

Confirmed.—The telegraphic instructions of this date to C. O. Fort Concho, Tex., directing him to order Capt. T. Little to proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., as a witness in case of 1st Lieut. B. M. Custer, 24th Inf., confirmed (S. O. 45, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. J. C. White, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y. (S. O. 54, M. D. A.)

Four months, Major J. Mendenhall (S. O., March 15, W. D.)

Transfers—The following transfers are announced to take effect March 16, 1877: Lieut.-Col. E. Upton from the 1st Art. to the 4th Art.; Lieut.-Col. J. M. Brannon from the 4th Art. to the 1st Art. (S. O., March 20, W. D.)

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, and A, H, F, L, Fort McHenry, Md.; B, Ft Foote, Md., E, Raleigh, N. C.; F, Morganton, N. C.; K, Fort Monroe, Va.; C, D, G, I, L, Washington, D. C.; M, Fort Johnston, N. C.

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. N. Wolfe, extended seven days (S. O. 60, M. D. A.)

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread of Bat. D, stationed at Washington Arsenal, D. C., will be increased to twenty-two ounces (S. O. 56, M. D. A.)

3RD ARTILLERY.—Colonel George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C, L, M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; A, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K, Fort Wood, N. Y.; H, D, E, Washington, D. C.; G, Indianapolis Arsenal; I, Fort Wadeworth, N. Y. H.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. L. Tiernon, member, G. C. M. Fort Wayne, Mich., March 19 (S. O. 59, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, Capt. G. F. Barstow, Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind. (S. O. 58, M. D. A.)

4TH ARTILLERY.—Colonel Joseph Roberts.—Headquarters, B, C, Presidio, Cal.; H, K, L, Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E, Ft Stevens, Or.; G, M, Sitka, Alaska; D, Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, Fort Wrangel, Alaska. F, Ft San Jose, Cal.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. O. B. Mitcham is relieved from duty at Artillery School, and will report to Com. Gen. Dept. of West Point for duty in Dept. of Spanish at U. S. M. A. (S. O., March 20, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E, F, Charleston, S. C.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; B, I, L, M, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D, Savannah, Ga.; G, H, Key West, Fla.; C, Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Major R. Arnold, A. A. Inspec. Gen., will proceed to inspect the posts of Fort McHenry, Md., and Fort Monroe, Va. He will then proceed to the National Cemeteries at City Point, Cold

Harbor, Danville, Fort Harrison, Glendale, Hampton, Poplar Grove, Richmond, Seven Pines and Yorktown, Va., and inspect certain unserviceable public property at those Cemeteries. When at the Seven Pines National Cemetery, Major Arnold will make special investigation in matter of allegations against Supt. Griffin (S. O. 59, M. D. A.)

1ST INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I, E, C, Ft Randall, D. T.; A, Lower Brule Agency; D, B, F, H, Fort Sully, D. T.; G, K, Standing Rock Agency.

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A, D, H, G, Atlanta, Ga.; F, Chattanooga, C, Alken, S. C.; I, Jeffersonville, Ind.; E, Ellijay, Ga.; K, Newport, Ky.; B, Columbia, S. C.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. C. Harkins will proceed to McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., and report to C. O. of that post (S. O. 48, D. S.)

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Merriam will proceed to inspect money accounts of Capt. W. R. King, Engineers, Chattanooga, Tenn.; 1st Lieut. C. N. Gray, 25th Inf., Nashville, Tenn.; Capt. H. S. Hawkins, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. C. R. Ward, 10th Cav., Louisville, Ky.; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Ekin, Q. M. Dept., Jeffersonville, Ind., and Major W. E. Merrill, Engineer, Cincinnati, O. Lieut.-Col. H. C. Merriam will make inspection of military post at Chattanooga, Tenn., and of Newport Bks, Newport, Ky. (S. O. 46, D. S.)

Relieved.—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Merriam from duty as member G. C. M. par. 3, S. O. 42, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 47, D. S.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A, E, F, G, H, I, Jackson Barracks, La.; D, St. Martinsville, La.; C, I, Pineville, La.; B, X, Baton Rouge Bks, La.

* New Orleans, La., temporary duty.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G, K, Fort Bridger, W. T.; A, Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; C, F, Ft Peeterville, W. T.; D, H, Omaha Bks, Neb.; B, E, I, Cantonment Reno, W. T.

* In the field.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 2d Lieut. C. W. Mason, Cantonment Reno, W. T. (S. O. 33, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C, D, E, F, G, I, Fort Buford, D. T.; A, Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H, Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of five months, 1st Lieut. N. Bronson, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 31, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A, B, G, H, I, K, Fort Shaw, M. T.; C, Fort Ellis, M. T.; D, E, Camp Baker, M. T.; F, Fort Benton, M. T.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F, Fort Whipple, A. T.; A, B, Camp Verde, A. T.; C, Camp McDowell, A. T.; G, Camp Lowell, A. T.; E, K, Camp Apache, A. T.; H, Ft Yuma, Cal.; I, C, Grant, A. T.; D, Camp Thomas, A. T.

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B, D, F, H, I, K, Omaha Barrack, Neb.; C, Ft Laramie, W. T.; G, Camp Robinson, Neb.; E, Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A, North Platte, Neb.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. L. P. Bradley, Major E. F. Townsend, members, G. C. M. Fort Fred Steele, W. T., March 19 (S. O. 35, D. P.)

Capt. F. Mears, member, G. C. M. Fort Hall, Idaho T., March 27 (S. O. 35, D. P.)

Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C. A. A. Inspec. Gen. of Dept., will proceed to Mobile, Ala., and inspect accounts of Capt. A. N. Damrell, Engineer Corps (S. O. 44, D. G.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A, B, C, F, I, Fort McKavett, Texas; E, Ft McIntosh, E. San Antonio, Tex.; G, H, K, Ft Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. L. Kellogg is detailed Recorder of Court of Inquiry, appointed per par. 1, S. O. 37, from these Hdqrs, which is amended accordingly (S. O. 46, D. T.)

Capt. F. E. Lacey, 1st Lieut. S. H. Lincoln, C. L. Davis, J. Drum, 2d Lieut. A. Larke, members, and 2d Lieut. C. S. Burkburn, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort McAvett, Tex., March 17 (S. O. 48, D. T.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B, I, Angel Island, Cal.; A, Camp Mojave, A. T.; C, Fort Yuma, Cal.; D, Camp Independence, Cal.; E, Camp Gaston, Cal.; G, Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H, Camp Hall leek, Nev.; F, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A, B, H, G, D, F, New Orleans, La.; I, Vicksburg, Miss.; C, Baton Rouge, La.; E, Little Rock, Ark.

Target Practice.—Co. E (Capt. H. C. Pratt) show a record of one day’s shooting (March 14) as follows: Distance in yards, 400; size of target (feet), 6x6; No. of men firing, 33; No. of shots fired, 99; No. of hits, 70; per cent of hits, 70.70; average distance of hits from centre, 19.66 in.

Murder.—Private H. A. Voorhees, B, was found dead, March 11, in a stable corner of Magazine and Delord streets, New Orleans, near where a military guard is stationed. Voorhees was shot through the head. Private Porter, 3d Inf., who is charged with the murder, was placed under guard, and by order of Gen. De Trobriand turned over to Col. Boyland, Superintendent of Police.

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D, G, H, Camp Douglas, Utah; B, C, F, Camp Robinson, Neb.; A, Fort Hall, Idaho; E, Fort Cameron, U. T.; K, Fort Hartshuf; L, Fort Laramie, W. T.

Detached Service.—Major M. Bryant, Capt. D. Krause, S. McConahey, 1st Lieut. T. B. Briggs, members, and 2d Lieut. J. Hall, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Hall, Idaho T., March 27 (S. O. 35, D. P.)

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K., Ft Wingate, N. M.; B, Ft Garland, C. T.; A, G, Fort Craig, N. M.; C, F, Ft Union, N. M.; E, Fort Bayard, N. M.; H, Fort Stanton, N. M.; I, Fort Marcy, N. M.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. W. Bean, 2d Lieut. B. N. Waters, members, and 2d Lieut. G. F. Cooke, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Garland, Col., March 26 (S. O. 51, D. M.)

Promotions.—2d Lieut. W. O. Cory to be 1st Lieut., vice Budum, resigned, which carries him to Co. K, Fort Wingate, N. M. Lieut. Cory will proceed at once to the station of his new company and report for duty (S. O. 50, D. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs. * F, * Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D, * Mobile, Ala.; B, Jackson, Miss.; I, Shreveport, La.; C, Little Rock, Ark.; A, * Huntsville, Ala.; H, Monroe, La.

* New Orleans, temp. duty.

Detached Service.—Capts. J. S. Fletcher, A. W. Allyn, H. A. Theaker, T. E. Rose, 1st Lieuts. E. S. Ewing, S. K. Mahon, G. H. Palmer, T. W. Morrison, members, and 1st Lieut. W. W. Barrett, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Custom House, New Orleans, La., March 14 (S. O. 43, D. G.)

2d Lieut. G. E. Bacon will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., on public business, on completion of which he will rejoin his station at Thomas Bks, Huntsville, Ala. (S. O. 48, D. G.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. W. V. Richards, Adj't., New Orleans, La. (S. O. 49, D. G.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E, F, Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; D, G, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, K, Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A, Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; H, Camp Hancock, D. T.; B, C, Ft Sisseton, D. T.

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B, C, D, F, G, H, I, Columbia, S. C.; E, Edgefield, S. C.; K, Greenville, S. C.; A, Spartanburg, S. C.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D, I, Fort Lyon, C. T.; C, Fort Dodge, Kas.; B, Fort Larned, Kas.; E, H, Fort Elliott, Tex.; F, G, Camp Supply, I, T.; K, Fort Wallace, Kas.; A, Fort Hays, Kan.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. A. Vernon, member, G. C.-M. Fort Garland, Col., March 26 (S. O. 51, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and C, Fort Snelling, Minn.; A, Fort Seward, D. T.; G, Fort Ripley, Minn.; D, F, Ft Pembina, D. T.; K, Fort Totten, D. T.; B, Ft Ripley; II, Standing Rock Agency; E, I, Lower Brule Agency, D. T.

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D, E, H, I, Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K, Camp Hayney, Or.; B, Fort Stevens, Oregon; C, Fort Townsend, W. T.; F, Fort Klamath, Or.; G, Fort Lapwai, I, T.; A, Fort Boise, I, T.

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A, Ft Wayne, Mich.; B, Ft Porter, N. Y.; D, Fort Brady, Mich.; C, Fort Mackinac, Mich.; G, H, I, K, Glendale Creek, M. T.; E, F, Cantonton Tongue River.

† Sioux Expedition. Mail via Fort Buford, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. B. Irvine, 1st Lieuts. P. M. Thorne, R. Q. M., H. H. Ketchum, Adj't., 2d Lieut. J. J. Crittenden, members, and 2d Lieut. O. D. Ladley, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Wayne, Mich., March 19 (S. O. 50, M. D. A.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and C, D, G, I, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A, E, Fort Reno, I, T.; H, Fort Gibson, I, T.; K, F, Fort Riley, Kas.; B, Fort Dodge, Kas.

Leave of Absence.—Lieut.-Col. R. I. Dodge, Fort Riley, Kas., extended one month (S. O. 25, M. D. M.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. C. Hay from duty as member Board of Survey, Fort Gibson, I, T., by par. 1, S. O. 30, from these Hdqrs. He will at once rejoin his proper station, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty (S. O. 51, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A, B, F, Fort Clark, Tex.; E, H, Fort Brown, Tex.; C, G, I, K, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; B, Fort Concho, Tex.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. J. L. Bullis will return to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 45, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, from April 1, 1877, 1st Lieut. J. M. Thompson (S. O., March 17, W. D.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A, E, H, I, K, Fort Davis, Tex.; C, D, F, Fort Stockton, Tex.; B, Fort Clark, Tex.; G, Fort Concho, Tex.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 17, 1877.

1st Lieut. William J. Reedy, 22d Inf.—Resigned March 10, 1877.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, March 20: Capt. C. W. Foster, A. Q. M., U. S. A.; Lieut. J. H. Willard, Engineer Corps; 1st Lieut. J. Curry, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. F. A. Kendall, 25th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. J. M. Brannan, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. H. De Lany, 9th Inf.

A WASHINGTON paper says: Col. Arthur Lee, the poet-soldier, and well remembered as the former commandant of the Soldiers' Home, is in town.

SOME time since we noticed the admirable work of Mr. Edwin Forbes—etchings of our late war—and now have pleasure in publishing the evidence of a graceful recognition of the artist's talent in England:

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1877.

Edwin Forbes, Esq.:
Dear Sir: I am directed by the members of the Etching Club to acknowledge the receipt of the portfolio of etchings, "Life Studies of the Great Army," which you so kindly forwarded to the society. The etchings were very much admired by the members, and I am instructed to convey to you their best thanks. I have also the pleasure to communicate to you that Mr. Redgrave, R. A., proposed you as a foreign honorary member of the London Etching Club. Mr. Millais, R. A., seconded this proposition, and you were unanimously elected. The next work the club publishes, I shall have the pleasure to forward a copy for your kind acceptance. I am, dear sir, yours very faithfully,

THOS. OLDHOUSE BARLOW, A. R. A., Hon. Sec.

MAJOR-GEN. SCHOFIELD UPON THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1876.*

To the Honorable the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:
Sir: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following suggestions upon the subject of Army Reorganization.

* This is Gen. Schofield's latest letter on the Staff question.—ED. JOURNAL.

But there yet remains to be considered the one all-important subject of vital interest to the military service of the country, viz., the question of unity in the direction and control of the military administration, unity in the command of the Army, and harmonious co-working of the administration and the command. This question has long been discussed, and is by no means easy of solution. I will proceed to state my own views of the principles involved in it, of the points which require settlement, and of the practical solution of the difficulty as it has occurred to me. I can only add that these views are the result of careful study added to experience.

UNITY IN COMMAND.

The President of the United States, the constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, is generally a civilian. As compared with the chief executive officers of most other nations, he is pre-eminently a civil magistrate. It is as such civil head of a nation, and not as a military chieftain, that he is given the supreme command of the Army. His Secretary of War is also a civilian, Congress having gone so far as to prohibit the appointment of an Army officer to that station. Thus the perfect subordination of the military to the civil power is secured, military command and administration are made to conform strictly to the civil interpretation of the laws and to the civil policy of the Government. But the President is not practically, and in general cannot possibly be, because his other duties prevent, the actual Commander-in-Chief of the Army. He must delegate his military functions to some subordinate, acting under his general directions. Now the simple question is, shall this subordinate be a general or civilian? In a country where the monarch is an educated soldier, and his war minister one of his trusted lieutenants, such a question does not exist; in ours it cannot be ignored, but must be fairly met. In such other country the war minister may well be, under the sovereign, the actual commander of the Army; in ours the plainest military principles forbid. The President's representatives must be a "General-in-Chief," not a civilian Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War is the President's representative, as civil executive for that Department of the Government, to direct and control military affairs and conduct Army administration in the President's stead, but not to command the Army except in the general sense in which the President himself commands it. The Secretary, for his Department, stands in the President's place, and does in detail what the President does in gross—directs and controls, not commands.

It is true, as has been said, that no officer has any right to command by virtue of his commission alone. He can only command such forces as the President may assign to him. The President's power in this regard cannot properly be limited by law. He may do or leave undone a thousand things which he ought not. The question is, not what he has the power to do, but what he ought to do. His plain duty, as dictated by the simplest military principles, is to assign some general to the command as "General-in-Chief." If he has not the necessary confidence in the senior officer he may relieve him from duty and assign the next in rank, and so on until he finds one whom he thinks qualified for the command. He has no right to leave the Army to the command of a civilian, a person to whose appointment for such command the Senate has not consented, nor the law provided.

The other alternative of leaving the Army practically without any Commander-in-Chief, as has been done, is no better. The several divisions or department commanders and the chiefs of the several staff corps, departments, and bureaus then conduct their affairs in their own several ways, with just enough interference from the Secretary of War to destroy what little cohesion to common military principles might otherwise have existed.

Unity in the command of an army is the one condition indispensable. Other things imperfect may be tolerated, but divided authority is inevitably disastrous. Of this truth our own recent history gives but too abundant proof, and the history of other countries may be searched in vain for contradictory evidence. It is capable of demonstration to the satisfaction of any average military mind, that our late war might have been brought to a successful conclusion in two years instead of four, and at half the cost in men and money, if any one soldier of fair ability had been given the absolute control of military operations and of the necessary military resources of the country.

It was only after three years of imperfect successes, failures, and disasters that a practical recognition of this essential principle of unity was forced upon the Government. Another time we may not be given three years in which to learn the fundamental principle of the art of war and another year in which to profit by the lesson.

A vicious system long followed in peace cannot be suddenly changed upon the commencement of war. Habit, prejudice, and ignorance will either sustain the old or make the new system inefficient, until disaster, irretrievable as in the case of France, or enormously expensive as in our own, awakens the government to its delusion. No military system is worthy of the name unless it conforms in peace, in all its essential features, to the requirements of war. The Army must have in peace as well as in war, a military head or "general-in-chief" who shall have, not only in name but in fact, the actual command of the Army, and not of a part only, but of the entire Army.

As said before, it is not here a question of executive power or authority, but one of sound policy. What is necessary to an efficient military system? Whatever may be true on other points, unity of command under one military head is the first great and indispensable necessity.

Any portion of the Army may be detached from purely military duties, in the discretion of the President or Congress, and employed on civil works under the immediate direction of the heads of the Executive Departments to which they belong. Or Army officers may in addition to their ordinary military duties be intrusted with others of a civil nature, in respect to which they will be free from military control. In like manner, strict subordination to their military commander in all matters which appertain to the command is entirely compatible with direct responsibility to their administrative chiefs and the Secretary of War in matters of administration and accountability.

DUAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STAFF.

The true military theory is that of dual responsibility of the staff, similar to that of "ministerial responsibility." As the minister is responsible to the Chief Executive for faithful execution of his orders, and at the same time to the people or to the supreme legislature for strict obedience to the laws and wise and honest counsel to his chief, so the staff officer is responsible to his commander for the faithful execution of his orders, and to the War Department for strict conformity to the laws and regulations.

No man is so learned, wise, and dispassionate as not to need information, counsel, and restraint under some circumstances. Military commanders are not less liable than other men to such imperfections. No commander can be familiar with all the details of the laws and regulations for his government, or with the state of the appropriations for each of the numerous details embraced in the several branches of the service. No one can know the necessities of the numerous details of a large command except as reported to him by his subordinates. No one whose sole absorbing aim is, and must be, the accomplishment of his military ends, should be left the sole responsible judge of the lawfulness of the means he may think most appropriate to those ends. The necessities of war make the army commander the last judge in the last resort; but wise governments surround him with a body of intelligent, reliable, and responsible staff officers, whose duty it is to assist him, to advise him, and to guard him against any unwitting disregard of the law.

No staff officer should be held exonerated for any act in violation of law, regulations, or orders of the War Department, on the ground of his commander's order, unless he shall have pointed out in writing to his commander the illegality of his order. If the order is repeated or allowed to stand, after its

illegality has been pointed out, then the responsibility is wholly the commander's.

If this principle is correct, it necessarily follows that the staff officers must have direct communication with their administrative chiefs, and, through them, with the War Department, in respect to all matters involving such responsibility and their accountability to the Treasury. They must not be required nor permitted to depend in such matters solely upon their commanders.

OTHER PROPOSED CHANGES.

A perfect military system requires a "chief of staff" of the Army, and also of every large command. All our Army commanders during our late war found it necessary to assign an officer to that duty. In an army as small as ours is in time of peace, a chief of staff may be unnecessary, if the principle which I have endeavored to express in par. 8 of the revision of regulations is recognized and made the basis of action by all. So far as I know, there exists no difficulty in this respect in the several military divisions and departments as now constituted.

In those commands the principle involved in paragraph 8 is fully recognized, with the addition that, because of the distance from Washington, some of the functions of the Secretary of War in respect to purchases, contracts, etc., are delegated to the commanding generals. The difficulty is that the authority conceded to these subordinate commanders is denied to the "general-in-chief." Hence the subordinates have, practically, no common military commander, although there is nominally a general-in-chief, and a large part of the Army is not even nominally under his command. All that is required in this regard is to give the general-in-chief the same authority over the chief staff officers in Washington and the Army at large as is always exercised by the division and department commanders over those assigned to their commands. The allegation that this, though perfectly lawful and right in the one case, would be unlawful and wrong in the other, seems hardly to require an answer.

What portion of the Army shall be assigned to the command of any subordinate must always be left to the discretion of higher authority, which authority must determine whether the command shall embrace all within certain territorial limits, with or without certain specified exceptions, or whether it shall embrace only certain specified organizations. The mode of defining the command is purely a matter of convenience.

When troops are organized into divisions, etc., for the field, the simplest mode may be to specify organizations; at other times, territorial limits; sometimes both, according to the practice of the last war.

In paragraphs 16, 17, and 18 of the revision I have endeavored to lay down the most convenient general rule and to give an indication of the ordinary exceptions to the authority of territorial commanders. But what the exceptions shall actually be must be determined from time to time by the President or other competent authority. Thus a division commander may designate the depots, generally near his headquarters, which are for the supply of his entire division, and retain them under his immediate control, to the exclusion of the commander of the department in which they are located. So the general-in-chief may designate such national depots, arsenals, etc., as he may think it wise to keep under his immediate control. But unless such arsenals and depots are remote from the headquarters of Army divisions, which can rarely be the case, he will hardly fail to avail himself of the assistance of the division commander and his staff in maintaining the necessary supervision and control over their operations. For the President and Secretary of War to reserve such arsenals and depots from the command of the general and his subordinates is simply to deprive themselves of the best means the law has provided to insure the faithful execution of the laws and their orders for the supply and equipment of the Army.

THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.
The same remarks may be made, in general terms, in respect to fortifications and other military works of the Engineer Co. Conceding, as I cheerfully do, the highest honor that any one has claimed for that corps, I still am unable to see why the division commander, who has a deeper interest in, and greater responsibility for, the military condition of his division than any other one man, should be absolutely excluded from all participation in the preparations being made for its defense.

Not desiring to restrict the legitimate authority of the chiefs of engineers and ordnance, I have, in paragraph 14 of the revision, proposed to leave them free to issue instructions and orders to their corps in respect to all matters not important to the division commanders, giving the latter general control over the work of those corps, subject, of course, to the instructions of their chiefs, who represent, in their specialties, the higher authority.

It has also seemed to me wise to associate the division commander and the senior officers of ordnance and artillery with the engineers in the consideration of the more important questions of fortification and armament. (Paragraph 21.) The advantages of this seem too obvious to require explanation, and I am unable to see what possible objection to it can fairly be urged. It is not even suggested that such board shall determine anything; it is to consider and recommend for the action of higher authority. Its composition would be determined by that higher authority, and the number of officers of the several corps composing it would depend upon the nature of the special question to be considered in each case.

What has been said leads directly to the conclusion that, in my opinion, what the Army most needs is not "re-organization," but an adjustment of its administration and command in accordance with sound military principles and the constitutional organization of our Government. If the laws are defective, the sooner they are amended the better; but, for my own part, I have not been able to discover any serious defect. The trouble arises from erroneous interpretation. Legislative interpretation might remove the difficulty. I have the honor to be, etc.,

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General, U. S. A.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

AT the dinner given on St. Patrick's Day in the city of New York, by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Gen. Sherman made the following extemporaneous remarks. He was received with characteristic enthusiasm, and his speech was frequently and loudly applauded. Gen. Sherman said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick: I consider myself highly privileged to be your guest to-night. I am somewhat embarrassed to find myself sandwiched between men who are trained and know how to clothe their ideas with words that please the ear. I am a plain man, and speak plain Saxon. I am not Irish, nor am I of Irish parents—that was something over which I had no control—neither was I born in the great State of New York, but was raised in the West, where is found a type which has recently furnished some good and great men to the country, the place where Lancaster now stands; the land in which I spent my childhood years was occupied less than a century ago by Shawnee Indians, who were somewhat allied to the Six Nations, of whom Mr. Marsh so eloquently spoke. Now the banks of the Ohio are touched by States populated by 10,000,000 of people, who earn their living by honest work, and contribute their full share to the support of the Government. They pay tribute through the great gateway of commerce, New York city, and New York city belongs to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois just as much as to the State of New York. But I am not here to talk on that subject. My theme is the Army and Navy. I respond to that toast with great pleasure and pride, as I have good reason to. I thank you for remembering that small body of men, who are now somewhat down in public estimation. [Cries of "No! No!"] It is natural for civilians in times of peace not to see or appreciate the services of an Army and Navy, necessarily scattered over the borders of civilization or exiled on distant seas. But everybody will remember how, in 1861, the little Army of 16,000 men grew into millions, and did deeds

which all mankind now reverence and venerate. [Great applause.] That little body contained the leaven which permitted large masses of men to be so handled by intelligent and brave officers that its natural purpose and object was fulfilled. And when their mission was done, the soldiers laid down their arms and returned to their vocations and resumed their places among the best and leading citizens of the country. A few remained to do work on the distant borders, on the Pacific Coast, and in the South. I hate to approach a subject that may be construed as political, but I challenge any man to say that any officer or soldier of the Army has not done his whole duty as a citizen to protect the weak against the strong. Whatever question men of legal minds may raise as to the utility of the Army, no one can say that the United States soldier has not proved himself a good citizen as well as a good soldier. [Loud applause.] To-day the men who are loudest in their cries against Radical oppression and bayonet rule have, they tell me, no complaints to make in regard to the conduct of the United States troops. They are held in the highest estimation wherever they are quartered, in Columbia and New Orleans too. But I wish to speak to-night of the soldierly virtues, which are as much a part of you as they are of me. Those who left Ireland and took their families to the West, settled and built themselves prosperous homes on which they now live and for which they fought—they are soldiers. So are you merchants. You are soldiers because you maintain order and discipline in your establishments. No man can be a good merchant without good soldierly qualities. So, too, are mechanics and manufacturers, and all who enforce regular order and obedience and good government. I desire that you should respect the duties of the soldier as much as you do your duties to your families and to your country. I have often used the quotation that peace hath her victories no less renowned than war. I was recently in Washington, and there saw giants in battle, whose tactics I admired as much as I ever did those of a soldier in battle. It was grand to witness them clashing together in legal battle. To them you owe to-day the peace which prevails throughout the land. I will not name them now. It is not necessary, but the spectacle of the last six weeks is the admiration of all mankind. Even Europeans have testified that the sight of the American nation submitting the gravest questions to the arbitration of fifteen men is a mark of civilization, refinement, patriotism, and intelligence that has never been excelled, and has seldom been equalled, on the face of the globe. Therefore, when the soldier is spoken of, don't think of him as one who gets a pittance of \$13 per month, and who is obliged to do as he is told, but as one of many upon whom the fabric of Government has been built. The soldier is the epitome of all government. He represents the citizen, the official, and the President. If we maintain subordination to authority, this is the best Government in the world. Here is liberty for all. You Irish have the same privileges as the Americans. So have the Germans and the French and all other peoples. No man can ask or receive more privileges than another. All may be elected Congressmen or Senators or Judges of the Supreme Court. Maintain and cherish it therefore by the exhibition of soldierly qualities. [Applause.] Of the Navy I ought not to presume to speak, because it is a different profession from mine. Our Navy, I regret to say, is now reduced to bare poles. We have but few ships, and they are unequal to compete with the grand squadrons of European nations. Nevertheless, the American Navy contains within my personal acquaintance men who are trained in their profession, and who are the equals of any naval officers on the earth. If the country calls upon them, I know many who can step upon the deck and take command at twenty-four hours' notice against any European squadron in existence. You do well to encourage the Army and Navy, and to keep faith in them. They have built up your Government, and they will maintain it for you to the end of time. I thank you. Three more cheers were given for the speaker, and the Glee Club sang "Sherman's March to the Sea."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS are quiet at present. The following despatch has been received at the War Department:

"CHICAGO, March 19, 1877.

"To General W. T. Sherman:

"Further information from Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies goes to conform the breaking up of the hostile bands. A number of scattering lodges have already surrendered, with arms and ponies, at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, and a considerable number are on the way in between the Bellefourche and Red Cloud agencies. A delegation is reported to have gone in to make terms with Colonel Miles.

"P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is in receipt of information that the Cheyenne and Arapahoe hunting parties have been so harassed by (white) horse thieves of late that they have all abandoned the chase and are now coming on to their agency. Superintendent Nicholson, in forwarding this information from Lawrence, Kansas, reports that Agent Miles has organized a party to hunt the thieves, and thinks he may get several of them, beside recovering many of the ponies. More than one hundred and fifty of the Indians' best horses have been thus stolen this winter.

THE PONCA INDIANS EXCITED.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean's* Sioux City special, March 21, says the Ponca Indians will be removed from their reservation to Indian Territory in about two weeks. It is reported that they pretend they did not know what they were doing when they signed the paper relinquishing their rights to their reservation. They supposed they were signing a paper to draw their annuities, and they say that they will forcibly resist any attempt by the Government to remove them. They are considerably excited, and the indications are that they will not leave peaceably.

TRUTH V. FICTION.

For the benefit of poets, artists, and others who prefer truth, so far as it will answer their purposes, the following well established facts are given on the authority of a distinguished Army officer: 1. In Custer's fight on the Little Big Horn there was not a sabre in the command. 2. Custer and most of his officers wore their hair cropped close to the scalp. 3. The burial party report that the remains of Custer had not been mutilated in any manner. 4. All the Indians who have described the battle agree in the statement that Custer was not recognized by any warrior on the field.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

THE NEW YORK SOLDIERS' HOME.

THE following circular has been received by the Editor. The enterprise which has been described in our columns within a few weeks deserves encouragement and the substantial aid of all New Yorkers:

NEW YORK, March 15, 1877.

DEAR SIR: You are invited to meet a few gentlemen of the city at Delmonico's (Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street), on Thursday evening, 22d inst., at 8 P. M., to consider the question of establishing a Soldiers' Home in the State of New York. This State sent over four hundred and eighty thousand men to the late war, and yet, to-day, there is not within her borders, a spot where the disabled and indigent veteran can find a home, save in the County Poor House.

Some months since, a movement was inaugurated by the "Grand Army of the Republic," to supply this want. By private subscriptions, and through the aid of public meetings, held in various parts of the State, nearly forty thousand dollars have been raised, the city of Brooklyn alone subscribing fourteen thousand dollars at one meeting. The New York Soldiers' Home has been incorporated by the Legislature, a large farm has been purchased at Bath, Steuben County, and plans have been matured for erecting upon the grounds buildings suitable for the accommodation of all the indigent, disabled veterans of the State. It is estimated that they number about eighteen hundred, nearly two hundred of whom are in the County Poor House, and the remainder are inmates of other institutions in other States. The cost of completing the buildings, and putting them in order for occupation, will be about sixty thousand dollars, in addition to the money already raised.

It is intended to hold a public meeting at the Academy of Music on the evening of April 17, to lay this matter before the public. At such meeting General Sherman is expected to preside, and it is proposed to have appropriate addresses from some of our leading citizens. The meeting to which you are now invited, is called for the purpose of obtaining the advice and co-operation of the principal gentlemen of the city preparatory to the public meeting in aid of this movement. We trust that it will recommend itself to your approval. We are, yours truly,

WILLIAM C. BRYANT, JOHN A. DIX,
PETER COOPER, NOAH DAVIS,
DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, COM. G. A. R.
JOHN F. HENRY,

ALEXANDER B. HASSEN,

SURGEON AND BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

SURGEON HASSEN, whose death at New London, Conn., on the 19th of March, we record this week, was appointed in the Medical Department an assistant surgeon June 29, 1849, and has been nearly thirty years in the Service. He was promoted to surgeon, with the rank of major, Aug. 17, 1861, and received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865, in recognition of his services during the war. Doctor Hasson held many responsible positions in the field. He was medical director of the regular cavalry, Army of the Potomac, January to July, 1862, and was afterwards in charge of the general hospital at Baltimore, Md., until 1863, and was entrusted with the charge and treatment of all sick and wounded officers in that city until 1865. From the close of the war until the year 1867, Dr. Hasson was medical director of the Department of Florida. He also served in the same capacity at the headquarters and Department of the Cumberland. He was a popular gentleman, an efficient officer, and a man of the strictest integrity and most estimable character. He was sixth on the list of majors of his corps, and will be universally regretted by his old associates and the Army at large. He was fifty-one years of age, and a native of Maryland.

THE PAYMASTER OF THE MARINE CORPS.

THE recent vacancy in the paymastership of the Marine Corps, one of the most desirable offices in the military or naval service, has been filled by the appointment of 1st Lieut. Green Clay Goodloe. It is said there were many applicants for the position, both within and beyond the corps. This is not at all surprising. There were no restrictions placed upon juniors seeking advancement at the expense of their seniors, or outsiders forcing their way, if they could, over the heads of both. It is in accordance with usage that the position should be given to a marine officer, but not the imperative requirement of law.

Green Clay Goodloe, the new paymaster of the Marine Corps, is a member of one of the most eminent and influential families in Kentucky, which in the dark days of 1861, when Kentucky trembled on the verge of secession, joined hands with a few men like Gen. Rousseau, Green Clay Smith and "Bull" Nelson, and saved the State to the Union. In 1861, then a boy not yet sixteen, he entered a company organized for home defence at Lexington, known as the Lexington Chasseurs, commanded by Capt. S. D. Bruce, who was afterward colonel of the 20th Kentucky Infantry Volunteers, and who is now the editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm*. In April, 1862, he entered the 4th Kentucky Cavalry as a second lieutenant, and was placed on duty as acting adjutant. Soon after this he was slightly wounded in the action at Lebanon, Tenn., in the attack on the guerrilla Gen. Morgan's command (and while endeavoring to save the life of his colonel). Upon the personal recommendation of General Dumont, who was in command, Goodloe was promoted to first lieutenant, and transferred to the 23d Kentucky Infantry. Very shortly after this he was assigned to duty on the staff of his uncle, Gen. Green Clay Smith (afterward Minister to Russia), and remained on similar duty during the remainder of his service in the Army. He was actively engaged during the campaign of Gen. Gordon Granger and in the battle at Franklin, Tenn., and was twice commanded in General Orders for gallantry, and was also twice slightly wounded. He resigned his commission in the volunteers in September, 1863, having been selected as one of the two cadets to be furnished from the "Army of the Cumberland," and entered the West Point Military Academy the same month. Leaving the Academy March, 1865, he began the publication of a paper at his home at Lexington, Kentucky, and also studied and began the practice of law. His behavior at the great fire in the Brooklyn Navy-yard in 1870 was such that he was commended in General Orders by the Navy Department. During the fire he had so exposed himself that he was severely injured, and is maimed for life.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'der-in-Chief.
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore Jno. C. Howell.
NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.
ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G. Jas. H. Watmough.
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor L. Hanscom.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral Jno. L. Worden.

ASIA STATION—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.

NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.

SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.

SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore C. H. B. Caldwell.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Lt.-Comdr. Chas. H. Davis, Acting Supt.
NAVAL ASYLUM—Philadelphia—Rear-Admiral J. R. M.
Mullaney.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.

Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Navy-yard, Mare Island.
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.
Commodore John C. Febiger, Washington, D. C.
Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, Norfolk, Va.
Captain Clark H. Wells, League Island, Penn.
Captain Earl English, Portsmouth, N. H.
Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Powhatan left Norfolk on the morning of March 21, for New York.

THE Ranger leaves New York, March 21 or 22, for the Asiatic Station, via the Suez Canal.

THE Ossipee sailed from Pensacola, March 19, for a cruise on the north side of Cuba.

THE Richmond and Frolic, of the South Atlantic Squadron, were at Montevideo Feb. 7. All well on board.

THE Enterprise was put in commission at Portsmouth, N. H., March 16. She will be ready for sea in two or three weeks.

COMMANDER MILTON HAXTUN arrived at Constantinople Feb. 24, and relieved Commander H. B. Robeson of the command of the *Vandalia*.

THE Huron sailed from Port Royal, March 18, for St. Thomas and Port de Spain, Trinidad, thence to La Guayra, Cartagena, and Aspinwall.

PRIVATE advices from London, dated March 7 report the *Vandalia* and *Marietta* as on the way from the Eastern Mediterranean to Nice. The *Gettysburg* has gone up to Constantinople for a month.

COMMANDER EDMUND R. COLHOUN, Captain Walter W. Queen, Medical Director Lewis J. Williams, and Chief Engineer Jackson McElmell, were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House during the past week.

CHIEF ENGINEER D. B. MACOMB has been appointed senior member, and Chief Engineers E. J. Whittaker and J. P. Sprague, members of a board, to revise the allowance tables of engineers' stores. The board to meet in Washington, March 30.

The iron-clads at Port Royal are to be moved into the Savannah river, for the purpose of giving them the benefit of fresh water, which is needed to clear their bottoms of foul and extraneous accumulations.

COMMANDER JOSEPH N. MILLER, one of the most genial, generous and social gentlemen in the Navy, left Washington on Tuesday last, to take charge as Inspector of the 11th Light House District, Detroit, Michigan. He carries the good wishes of a host of friends with him.

SURGEON HENRY C. NELSON, U. S. Navy, who has been attached to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery as assistant for the last three years, was married, on March 22, at the Epiphany Church, Washington, and left for San Francisco the same evening, to join the flagship *Pensacola*, as fleet surgeon of the North Pacific station.

A CORRESPONDENT from League Island, March 19, says: The severe gale that prevailed here during the last week demolished the end of the large Ship House, which had just been completed at considerable cost. It is now rebuilding and will be more properly braced and strengthened.

PAY DIRECTOR LOOKER is on duty at the Navy Department, and in a quiet way is relieving the Secretary of much of the pressure which attends the incoming of a new administration. Pay Director A. W. Russell has been ordered to the Pay Office at Baltimore.

The *Hartford*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Trenchard, came up to the Norfolk yard, March 17. She expected to remain there four or five days, filling up for a cruise in the West Indies. She will go to the Windward Islands, and, returning to Cuba, will probably be at Port Royal early in May.

ERRONEOUS information was the basis of the statement in the last issue of the JOURNAL, that Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers was still under the influences of an attack of sun-stroke last summer. The admiral, we are glad to learn, was in Washington the early part of the week as vigorous and healthy-looking as in times gone by.

The Powhatan, Captain John H. Russell, commanding, is under orders from Norfolk to New York, for the purpose of being used as the flagship of Vice

Admiral Rowan, admiral of the port, who, in virtue of his position and in the execution of the duties of his office, will receive the Russian fleet on its arrival. The *Powhatan* will reach New York about Friday.

The *Essex* was off Vera Cruz March 1, having arrived Feb. 16. Her officers and crew are in good health. She anchors under the castle opposite to the town, which is a privilege not generally accorded to foreign vessels of war. Commander Schley, with several of the officers of the ship, called on the governor, who expressed the highest esteem for our country and countrymen. Peace generally prevails throughout the Republic. The *Essex* expects to be on the Mexican coast some weeks.

BOATSAILOR JAMES FARRELL, of the *Ossipee*, who was recently tried at Pensacola by Court-martial, on charges of a scandalous nature, was fully and honorably acquitted. The testimony elicited showed a conspiracy to rob him of his character and standing in the Service and disgrace him before the public. The prime movers and the real guilty parties in this plot were summarily and dishonorably discharged from the Service—a mild punishment for such high offenders against moral and naval law.

An article in "Fraser's Magazine" for March, on "The Discipline of the Seamanship of the Navy, Past and Present," concludes with an extract from the report of Captain S. B. Luce, U. S. N., on the manning of the United States' Navy and Mercantile Marine, in which he says: "Money can be raised by the State, and money will produce any number of craft, but money will not make sailors. Gold will not make a disciplined crew nor an experienced staff of officers, and what use are ships without the soul to command and the ready hand to obey? To collect, form, and train these should be the first solicitude of a great maritime power, and it is the most important part of its task."

The *Tallapoosa* leaves Washington the latter part of the week for the Navy-yards on the coast as far north as New York. It has been many a day since she has had full steam on, having for weeks been ice-bound at Washington. This has been a tedious stay for her officers and crew. Their time was improved, however, in various ways. The crew cut from the Potomac and stowed away into vacant spots in the ship-houses, a superb collection of ice-blocks, some of them weighing over a ton, which compare with the cuttings from the Kennebec and other streams down east. The results from this valuable disposition of force and use of time, will be realized when warm weather approaches, and ice companies monopolies find no occasion to send their wagons through the Navy-yard gates.

The library of the Naval Academy has, through the munificence of Lieut.-Col. James H. Jones, U. S. Marine Corps, been enriched with a copy of that most rare work, entitled "M. Blundeville, His Exercises. London, 1594." This quaint work was intended to serve the same purpose to the mariner of that day, that Bowditch and Raper serve to our modern seamen. It contains several distinct treatises as follows: "Arithmetic; A Treatise of the Sphere; The Use of the Globes; An Account of Plautius, his Mappe; Master Blagrave's newlie invented Astralabe or Mathematical Jewell;" and there is also a description of the "Mariner's crosse-stafie," with directions for ascertaining the variation of the compass. This book is regarded as a great accession to the collection of works on Navigation now in this library.

The *Alta Californian* thus compliments two well known officers: With the change of administration from President Grant to President Hayes, we are to lose two of our officers of the Navy who are widely and favorably known to this community—Admiral Rodgers and Pay Director Cunningham. The telegraph announces orders for both. They are called to Washington for other services. The admiral has not mingled directly with the citizens of San Francisco, his station being at Mare Island; but his long service on this coast has made him widely known. Pay Director Cunningham, though residing here but a comparatively short time, has, through his personal magnetism, drawn around him a large circle of friends—in fact, his acquaintance seems to number the greatest part of the population of this city. Of a genial and hospitable nature, he has been the ever-welcome guest of all the prominent social circles of our city. We will greatly miss the affable pay director; for a long time no entertainment will seem complete without his presence.

ACCORDING to a press despatch from Washington, March 20: It was reported at the Navy Department, that notwithstanding an appropriation for pay of officers amounting to \$1,000,000 was made by Congress, half of it is already gone, it is said, to pay contractors, by whom it was absorbed in the last few days of ex-Secretary Robeson's term of office. The present Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Thompson, has directed an investigation to be made into the matter. He has also instituted a new order of things in the Navy Department, which is to take the place of the former exclusive manner of doing business by the Secretary of the Navy. This will consist in having all the heads of bureaus meet with the present secretary twice a week, when every matter of business, either as to increasing or reducing the employés, making contracts, managing the Navy-yards, or applying appropriations generally, shall be

discussed by all of the officials, and conclusions reached for the best interest of the Service. A record is to be kept of everything that is done. The plan also contemplates a full expression of all objections entertained by any of those present so as to give Secretary Thompson the advantage of the experience and judgment of all the officials under him in charge of the different bureaus. It is said that an adjustment of the deficiency in the pay account will be made so that priority shall be given in the further expenditure of the money to cases of sailors who have wives and families. It is thought that the officers can wait or avail themselves of a credit which they can command to meet their living expenses. Matters are said, by those capable of judging, to be in a very sad condition in many of the Navy Department bureaus. Most of the Navy-yards are or will be closed on account of the smallness of the appropriation. The preference in keeping any open has been given to New York because it is the most important.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 5, 1877.

General Order No. 222.

All officers furloughed under the operation of G. O. No. 216, dated August 12, 1876, will hereafter be paid as on "waiting orders," under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1877, "making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and prior years, and for other purposes."

Under the special wording of said act, it seems necessary that the General Order should remain in force until the expiration of the fiscal year, in order to secure to the Service the full benefits of said provisions, but the same is hereby absolutely revoked, to take effect from the 1st of July, 1877.

The following instructions as to the mode of payment, are hereto appended at the request of the accounting officers of the Treasury:

1st. Officers affected by said G. O. No. 216 will make application to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury for amount due for difference between "furlough" and "waiting orders" pay from the date they were placed on furlough until the 1st of March, 1877.

2d. After March 1, officers on furlough under said order will be paid by disbursing officers.

3d. Paymasters, upon whose books such officers or furlough are borne, will make up the amount of furlough pay, separate, and in the line immediately below, the amount of the difference between furlough and waiting orders' pay, showing on their pay rolls the amount paid out under each head; and the accounting officers will adjust the accounts upon settlement.

4th. Requisitions will be made on "pay of the Navy," as heretofore, for the furlough pay, and on the indefinite appropriation for the difference; and each disbursing officer is directed to report to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, each month, upon the summary statement the amount so credited, as difference of pay.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 16, 1877.

General Order No. 223.

As the Department is frequently receiving records of proceedings of Naval Courts and Boards purporting to be convened, or organized and conducted, under acts of Congress prior in date to the Revised Statutes of the United States, all officers in the Service, and all persons acting as Recorders, or Judge-Advocates, of Boards or Courts, are reminded that the Revised Statutes, and the acts of Congress passed subsequent to Dec. 1, 1873, are the only laws which define the powers and duties, and regulate the organization and mode of procedure of Courts-martial (general or summary); of Courts of Inquiry, and of Naval Boards.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

PUBLIC, No. 65.—An act equalizing pensions of certain officers in the Navy. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, the pension for total disability of passed assistant engineers, assistant engineers, and cadet engineers, in the naval service, respectively, shall be the same as the pensions allowed to officers of the line in the naval service with whom they have relative rank; and that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be, and are hereby, repealed. Approved March 3, 1877.

NAVY GAZETTE.
REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE!

ORDERED.

MARCH 15.—Lieutenant-Commander N. Mayo Dyer, to the receiving ship St. Louis, at League Island, Pa.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Beecher, to the Powhatan at Norfolk, Va.

Master John E. Roller to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John R. Carmody, to relieve Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris in charge of stores at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

MARCH 16.—Lieutenant Joseph Marston, to command the iron-clad steamer Catekill, at Port Royal, S. C.

Lieutenant D. W. Davis, to the training ship Monongahela, at Baltimore, on the 20th March.

Ensign Edward J. Dorn, to the training ship Constitution, at Philadelphia.

Assistant Paymaster Otis C. Tiffany, to the Frolic, South Atlantic Station, per steamer of 29th March, from Philadelphia.

Acting Sailmaker Wm. Redstone, to the Lackawanna.

MARCH 17.—Lieutenant Commander Richard P. Leary, to the Adams, at Norfolk, Va., as executive.

Chaplain Wm. H. Stewart, to the receiving ship Wabash, at Boston.

MARCH 20.—Captain T. S. Fillebrown, to command the Powhatan, at New York.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Turner, to duty at the Signal Office, Washington, D. C.

Chief Engineer George Sewell, to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 15th May next.

Chief Engineer J. W. Whittaker, to special duty at Philadelphia superintending construction of machinery of the Quinneshaug and Terror.

MARCH 21.—Commander Louis Kempff, as senior aid to the commandant of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 21 April next.

Lieutenant-Commander Yates Stirring, to hold himself in readiness for duty at sea.

Ensign Lucian Flynn, to temporary duty on board the Rio Bravo, at Matamoras, Mexico.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. H. Rush, to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York.

DETACHED.

MARCH 15.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. F. Schmitz, from the receiving ship St. Louis, and granted three months' leave with permission to visit Europe.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles J. Train, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the Lackawanna as executive.

Lieutenant-Commander Morton W. Sanders, and Lieutenant Wm. H. Parker, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Lieutenant Albert G. Berry, from the receiving ship Colorado, at New York, and ordered to the training ship Monongahela, at Baltimore.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Gaines has reported his return home, having been detached from the Kearsage, Asiatic Station, on the 3d January last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, from duty in charge of stores at Honolulu on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

Lieutenant Thomas N. Lee, from the Naval Observatory on the 20th March, and granted six months' leave from that date.

Boatman John A. Selmer, from the Adams, and ordered to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York.

Boatman J. C. Thompson, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to the Adams at Norfolk, Va.

MARCH 16.—Master Thos. S. Plunkett, from the receiving ship Independence at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the Lackawanna.

Master William Kilburn, from the Lackawanna, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Clark, from the Frolic, South Atlantic Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return to the United States and report arrival.

Master James A. Smith, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker Chas. H. Jones, from the Lackawanna, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 17.—Lieutenant Charles H. Rockwell, from the Adams on the reporting of his relief and granted leave of absence for one year.

MARCH 19.—Commander Richard L. Law, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Commander Joseph N. Miller, from duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and ordered as inspector of the Eleventh Light-house District, Detroit, Michigan.

Commander John W. Philip, from the command of the Adams on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Frederick Rodgers, from duty as inspector of the Eleventh Light-house District, and ordered to command the Adams, at Norfolk, Va.

MARCH 20.—Captain John H. Russell, from the command of the Powhatan on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

Lieutenant Leonard Chenery, from the command of the Catekill, and placed on sick leave.

Master C. D. Galloway, from the Naval Academy on the 31st March, and ordered to the training ship Monongahela, on the 2d April.

Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 15th May next, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted, from the Hartford, and as fleet engineer of the North Atlantic Station, and ordered to duty at Navy-yard, Boston, in charge of engineer's stores on the 22d April next.

Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, from duty in charge of engineer's stores at the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 22d April next, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer Harman Newell, from special duty at Philadelphia on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Hartford, and as fleet engineer of the North Atlantic Station.

Gunner Cornelius Dugan, from the receiving ship St. Louis, at League Island, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 21.—Commander John C. Watson, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 2d April next, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

Lieutenant E. J. Arthur, from the Monongahela on the 2d April next, and ordered to the Saratoga, at Washington, B. C.

Master Charles Wilson, from the Rio Bravo on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

APPOINTED.

Medical Director R. T. Macconn has been appointed president, Medical Director F. M. Gunnell and Medical Inspector P. S. Wales members of a board to examine Paymaster Robert B. Rodney (retired list) as to his physical and mental qualifications to perform the duties of paymaster. The board met at the Navy Department on the 21st March.

COMMISSED.

Paymaster Rufus Parks to be a Pay Inspector in the Navy from February 23, 1877.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Joseph Foster to be a Paymaster in the Navy, from February 23, 1877.

Arthur Peterson to be an Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from February 23, 1877.

First Lieutenant Green Clay Goodloe to be Paymaster of the Marine Corps with the rank of major to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major and Paymaster John C. Cash.

Second Lieutenant Robert D. Wainwright to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, vice First Lieutenant Green Clay Goodloe, appointed paymaster of the corps.

Pay Inspector Alexander W. Russell to be a Pay Director in the Navy from Feb. 23, 1877.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Assistant Engineer Howard D. Potts to be transferred from the furlough to the retired pay list of the Navy.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Assistant Surgeon Jas. H. Gaines for three weeks.

To Assistant Surgeon Geo. E. H. Harman for one month from the 27th March.

To Carpenter John J. Thomas for three months from 1st April next.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Commodore A. G. Clary (retired list), at present in Rome, Italy, has been extended one year, from the 1st May next.

The leave of absence of Lieutenant-Commander William H. Whiting has been extended three months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Naval Retiring Board before which Lieutenant-Commander R. P. Leary appeared, on the 2d January last, found him not incapacitated for active service, and he has been placed on the active list, and waiting orders, from March 2, 1874.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week, ending March 21, 1877:

William Smith second captain of hold, March 7, U. S. S. Plymouth, at New Orleans.

August Lauritz Christensen, ordinary seaman, February 11, Naval Hospital, New York.

William Hardy, boatswain's mate, March 11, U. S. S. Ajax, Port Royal, S. C.

Edward Boyce, marine, arch 14, Naval Hospital, New York.

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Late of U. S. ARMY. Late of U. S. NAVY.

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ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
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FOR SAN FRANCISCO via Isthmus of PANAMA.
Steamship ACAPULCO..... Saturday, March 31.
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FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA :
Steamship CITY OF PEKING..... Monday, April 2.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SANDWICH ISLANDS, AU-
STRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND :
Steamship AUSTRALIA..... Wednesday, March 28.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,
6 Bowring Green.—Pier foot of Canal street, North River.

ORANGE SPORTING POWDER.

Orange Lightning Powder.

The strongest and cleanest Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7. Packed only in sealed one pound canisters. The coarser sizes especially are recommended to owners of fine breech-loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

Orange Ducking Powder.

For Water-fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6½ lbs. each, and canisters of 1 and 5 pounds.

Orange Rifle Powder.

The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes. Sizes PG, FFG, and FFFG, the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12½ lbs., and 6½ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb.

All of the above give high velocities, and less residuum than any other brands made.

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RIDGE Powder made to any desired standard. Packed in wood or metal packages of 100 lbs. or less. BLASTING, MINING and
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The Panama Star and Herald of March 12, says: Rear-Admiral Preble, U. S. N., and staff, arrived by the Crescent City, on the 10th of March. Admiral Preble comes out to take command of the South Pacific Squadron. He will for the present hoist his flag on the Omaha now in port. The admiral is accompanied by his daughter, Captain Kimberly, U. S. N., also arrived by the Crescent City, to assume command of the Omaha, vice Capt. Simpson.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NOTES ON EUROPEAN SURVEYS.

"A PENDIX H H" of the Chief of Engineers' Report for 1876 contains so much of general scientific interest that it deserves particular mention. It includes Major C. B. COMSTOCK's "Notes on European Surveys," and is a contribution to cartographical literature of especial importance in this country.

The survey of the large continental areas which are the home of the great nations into which the human race is divided, has gradually become a question of the first importance to scientific men. Their speculations have broadened in range and developed in intricacy until they are compelled to test them by accurate investigations, carried on, not in the quiet of the laboratory, but on the earth's rugged bosom. The principal governments are constantly besieged to settle problems that private individuals, and even large societies, cannot presume to attempt. Such undertakings as the discovery of the Pole, the survey of the bottom of the sea, fifty or a hundred expeditions to observe Venus in her transit, the mapping of African rivers and lakes, the study of Polynesian wild beasts to determine whether the islands are the mountain tops of a sunken continent; the collection of man's handiwork, language and habits from every race—the ruder the better—in the hope of discovering our "affinities" and origin; diggings in Palestine, Greece and Italy; glacier hunting in Greenland, "polar ice-cap studies in the Antarctic region—these are but sporadic and extra services, from which we may learn how wide is the interest of man in that earth which our religion says he is to subdue. These, we say, are *tours de force*, the quiet, every day home work of every government being the survey on the great scale of its own territory.

Accuracy is the first requirement in this task. Certain primary things must be done so well that the needs of science will never pass beyond them. Of this kind are the determination of large quadrilaterals by precise triangulation, of which Major COMSTOCK epigrammatically says, that it is more economical not to do it at all than to do it badly. In the Prussian maps the accuracy required in measuring sides of three different classes of triangles is an error of not more than 1-100,000th, 1-50,000th and 1-25,000th respectively. The result is mapped on the scale of 1:25,000, which, applied to this country, would give a map about 465 feet long and 170 feet wide.

Full "Notes" are given on British, German, Austrian, Hungarian, Italian and other national surveys, and a mere statement of the force kept constantly employed in this work will prove that we have not been extravagant in describing it as the form in which great governments are expected to show their interest in science. Great Britain has 1839 officers and men engaged in her Ordnance Survey, Austria 1258, Russia 637, and other surveys occupy a corresponding corps. Prussia spends \$195,000 yearly,

Austria \$490,000, Sweden has spent all told about \$450,000, and England \$20,000,000, if we may believe Professor WHITNEY. A mere list of the important cartographical works which have been executed by governments and private persons, or business houses, abroad would fill several pages in this journal.

In our own country peculiar theories of government have, until late years, restricted surveying operations to such requirements as could not be resisted. Harbor, lake and sea-coast lines had to be examined and mapped as a necessary measure of safety to commerce, and we have consequently enjoyed some of the advantages which spring from the presence of a highly organized scientific work. Within very recent years these have greatly multiplied by the organization of land surveys in the territorial area of which the nation at large is proprietor. Though still unfinished, and necessarily occupying ground that will require many years to cover completely, they have accomplished services of great and permanent value in many departments of inquiry, both of pure science and technical industry. Our Government does not profess to take especial measures of importance for progress in science and the arts. The help they get springs mainly from the fact that almost all work well done immediately becomes scientific from the mere fact of its accuracy. Somewhere in the world there is an observer, or perhaps many observers, waiting for each well made observation, whether it deals with the clouds or the earth, life or death. Every truth is seized and made use of.

Among the prominent projects in scientific circles at present is one for placing the United States among those nations which are engaged in accurately mapping their territory. The national domain, as we have said, is already undergoing that process on a scale, and with an accuracy, which are about all that can be expected, considering the present desert condition and remoteness of the field. The new proposal is to extend this work, and in a thorough manner, over the older States. The separate State governments would necessarily have to do the work in their respective boundaries, but the National Government would also have its part to play, and Major COMSTOCK points out what that part would be. One method of carrying on these surveys is to determine with the utmost accuracy a series of great triangulations on lines several hundred miles apart. This divides the country into a number of immense quadrilaterals, the interior of which can be filled up with more rapid and less expensive work. These principal lines can be so checked by astronomical observations as to fix the arcs of the globe, thus determining the dimensions of the earth in an exact manner. In all the great surveys, this prime question of ascertaining the form and size of the earth by actual measurement is kept constantly in view. Europe is now well covered with triangulations, which, when complete, will make its shape a matter of exact knowledge, and through Spain and Sicily the European system can be carried over into Africa.

It is the surveying of these great triangles, which Major COMSTOCK points to as the proper work of the National Government in the projected undertaking. A skeleton should be laid down, in a uniform manner and with the greatest accuracy, over the whole country, without regard to political divisions. Each State will then have its own area, or its neighborhood an accurately determined base line from which the filling in of details can be done at any time. It is time for the work of laying out this skeleton to begin. In such a division of labor the National Government should commence its task at once, and prepare the ground for the States.

COMMISSIONED AND ENLISTED.

In the JOURNAL of February 24 we commented upon the extraordinary breach of discipline at Portsmouth, England, where certain petty officers of the Royal Navy had held an indignation meeting to protest against an order of the Admiralty requiring sailors to wear their proper uniform when ashore "on short leave," instead of civilian dress, as had been the custom at certain ports. We took occasion to point out certain similar practices in our Military Service, which had not as yet culminated in "indignation meetings." In another column will be found

the letter of "An Old N. C. Officer of 25 Years' Service," in which we are told that our conclusions are erroneous. The subject is of sufficient importance to merit a little further attention on our part—not in the way of reply to our correspondent alone, excepting so far as his remarks touch upon points of general interest. The leading article referred to was written by an officer of the Army who has had considerable experience of soldiers—in peace and war—and has exercised all the intermediate commands from a platoon to a brigade; he naturally has some practical basis for his views. In discussing matters purely professional the best ability of the Army and the Navy is always available for our purpose.

Soldiers may be divided into two classes—those who embrace the profession from a preference for its varied and adventurous nature, and those who enlist merely for subsistence. It is with the first class only that we have to do: the second class is a deadweight, destitute of honorable impulse or true military spirit.

In discussing the motives which prompt the soldier to wear a dress other than his uniform, "a desire to be *respectably* dressed when on pass" is urged. Nothing more respectable—nay, attractive—than the customary dress of the soldier (not recruit) out "on pass" from any well-regulated garrison can be imagined: the company tailor has transformed the shapeless Government clothing into a comfortable and jaunty suit, in marked contrast to the hundreds of badly dressed civilians one meets with; while at the same time it is the badge of an honorable calling, of which the true soldier should be proud as of any other decoration. Is any veteran ashamed of the certificate of honorable service—the medal, the scar, the empty sleeve? Why is an old soldier so prompt to produce his "discharge papers," and point the civilian to the "character" at its foot? Why are hundreds of ex-soldiers occupying important positions of honor or trust throughout the country? Is it not because the military profession is looked upon as one in which the standard of integrity is higher than in any other body of men of similar strength? And we all know that of late the demand for truth and honesty throughout the country has been largely in excess of the supply. It is a mistake to suppose the Government able to "raise the standard of the Army" if the soldier fails to lend a hand himself, and by his conspicuous self-respect and good conduct makes his uniform as favorably regarded as our correspondent says it is now an object of contempt. He who is ashamed of his profession is invariably a poor representative of that profession. A frequent desire "to avoid being recognized as a soldier" is an unconscious preparation for taking leave of Uncle Sam "without permission." We know that part of a deserter's outfit is a suit of citizen clothes; we also know that the deserter is regarded with scorn by "the people," and yet our correspondent insists that soldiers "on pass" must don the same garb to avoid being "looked upon as vagabonds and outcasts." Surely this is a contradiction.

The feeling entertained by the majority of commissioned officers toward enlisted men is widely at variance with that stated by the correspondent. He may have had exceptional experience. We are satisfied that the official gulf which the system has placed between the two military classes never interferes with the display on all proper occasions of that personal kind feeling, that admiration of manly qualities, and that sincere and involuntary appreciation of heroism, of which every campaign furnishes numerous and conspicuous instances among the lowest grades of the Military Service. Are officers or their families likely to forget the conduct of that little band of eleven of the 7th Infantry, who to a man laid down their lives while protecting the wife of an officer from a band of Seminoles during the Florida War? Or, at Fort Sumter, why did an officer's wife when leaving the post on the eve of the bombardment send for PETER HART, an old soldier who had served under her husband, commanding to his care and tried valor her most precious possession, the father of her children? Many instances are within our knowledge of the existence of a warm personal regard between the soldier and his officer which no requirement of discipline has interfered with or made improper, and which nothing but death can destroy. The officer's life and honor are constantly and unhesitatingly placed in the keeping of the private soldier: can greater trust or confidence be manifested? The old

soldier generally goes to his old commander when in distress or in want of advice; and thus recognizes a sympathy not provided for in the regulations, but born of association amid peril and privation, when each depended upon the other, and none was "found wanting." All this is not new to the Army, and we must therefore believe that our correspondent misrepresents his class.

To return to the Uniform question; we would have the reins drawn tighter as a rule, especially in case of men on detached service, to be relaxed in special instances at the discretion of commanding officers. There is a certain class of men who are restrained by the uniform, and yet another class—not "eye-servants"—who do not need such a restraint.

Our correspondent is right in one thing, that "the law should be executed without discrimination." Soldiers are taught to look upon the officer as an exemplar—in all things military, at least—and if the Commissioned are careless in matters of dress and other details of service, it is not astonishing to find a corresponding relaxation below, which leads to professional degeneracy. The article entitled "A British Colonel's Valedictory," which appears in our National Guard department this week, will be found interesting and corroborative of the opinions we have just expressed.

THE NEW ARMY REGULATIONS, it is to be hoped, may soon be approved and promulgated. As long ago as 1866 the necessity of a revision of the Regulations of 1861 was recognized, and after much legislation and delay, the President was finally authorized to cause a suitable manual to be prepared and issued to the Army. Copies of all existing orders and regulations which had been published by the War Department within the last fifteen years were placed in the hands of Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. N. SCOTT, 3d Artillery, for compilation. In the early part of 1870 Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD was directed to make a final inspection and revision of the proof-shoots. Gen. SCHOFIELD made a very few changes, but at least one, very important, with reference to the responsibility of the General Staff. At this moment Congress passed a joint resolution requesting the President to delay the promulgation until the Commission on Army Reorganization should make its report. The Commission has since reported that they have no plan of Reorganization to suggest, and it would seem that the whole matter is once more left to the discretion of the President.

The Regulations which now await the sanction of the proper authority before they become military law differ in only one or two respects from the volume of which a few copies were printed some months ago. We have deemed a premature publication of its contents, before they are made "official," unprofitable and injudicious. The substance of the information first published in New York daily papers and in a Washington contemporary has already appeared in the JOURNAL. General SCHOFIELD has made two reports on this subject, but one of which—that of Aug. 15, 1876—has as yet appeared in print. The later one, dated West Point, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1876, so far as it refers to the relations of the General Staff of the Army, we publish elsewhere. It is the latest intelligent presentation of the case.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY appears to have taken hold of the affairs of the Department with a keen eye and a ready hand, and if he moves cautiously, and not too precipitately, beneficial results to the Service and the country may be expected to follow. He belongs to the early workers, and reminds the "barnacles" of the Navy Department of the days of Secretary WELLES, when all hands were on deck as the clock struck nine. He is said to have had large experience in the management of railroad interests in the West, and was for many years the legal adviser or solicitor for several of the main roads in his section of the country, and in the discharge of these duties to have acquired habits of industry, punctuality, system and prompt decision, all of which are essential in the proper administration of an executive branch of the Government. These qualities, coupled with sound legal knowledge and ability, although he may have to learn "where a man-of-war carries her colors and refer the matter to the Attorney-General," will enable him, undoubtedly, to move along smoothly without touching bottom.

One of his first steps has been to establish what might be called an executive council, by calling together twice a week the chiefs of the several Bureaus of the Department. Thus he can ascertain, from time to time, the precise condition of the business pertaining to each, and secure an interchange of views as to the best plan for correcting abuses, if they exist, and inaugurating measures for the improvement of the Service. Thus nothing can be concealed, nothing disguised, but those most directly concerned—the chiefs of the Bureaus—will know what has been done and what is proposed, and the responsibility for unwise action will be placed where it belongs. The Department and the Service have been seriously tried, by various disturbing influences, by the failure of appropriations and unforeseen emergencies, and may have to stem the tide a little while longer; but when the Centennial fiscal year closes, a brighter one may appear—at least, it is hoped so.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATE of the State of New York, March 22, rejected the nomination of the Democratic Governor of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, as Superintendent of Public Works. They disclaim any political or personal bias in the matter, but claim that he lacks the especial practical qualification for the position.

ONE OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS has requested that his paper be sent to Gibraltar for three weeks, to Port Said for three weeks, to Singapore for three weeks, and then to Hong Kong. We mention this fact to show that subscribers can, if they choose, have the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL follow them around the world. We are ready to change the address of the paper as frequently as may be desired: every week, if necessary.

GEN. JOHN NEWTON will give a lecture for the benefit of the New York Central Dispensary at Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, April 3, on the improvements now making in the East River and their future importance to the metropolis. The lecture will be illustrated by a number of experiments showing the nature of the combustibles and the mode of their adaptation to submarine blasting.

BREVET MAJOR GEORGE MCKEE, of the Ordnance Department, has been transferred to another sphere of usefulness—the National Armory at Springfield—to the unsighed regret of New Yorkers who have been brought in contact with this gentleman, socially or officially. Major McKee's duties as Secretary of the Ordnance Board, and in connection with the testing of heavy guns at Sandy Hook, have been arduous and important.

BECAUSE of the use of the words "actual expenses of officers travelling under orders," in the recent naval appropriation act, the impression prevails generally that on and after the 1st of July next mileage will not be allowed. We have reason to believe that this is not the construction which will be placed on this clause. The language is the same as that used in the previous appropriation act, which also provided that eight cents a mile should be allowed in lieu of actual expenses, and at the same time repealed so much of the act of June 16, 1875, as provided that actual expenses only should be allowed. The inadvertence of using the words "actual expenses" instead of "mileage," in the act of this year, is not regarded as a repeal of the clause of the naval appropriation bill of last year, which repealed the act of June 16, 1875, abolishing mileage. A subsequent statute, without a repealing clause, does not by implication work as a repeal of a former one, except so far as the two cannot be reconciled. Statutes, affirmative and general, do not annul former ones, which are particular and special.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW has been defined in a recent decision of the Supreme Court, *in re United States agt. Martin; appeal from the Court of Claims*. In this case it is decided that the act of Congress declaring that "Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers or workmen, etc., employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States," is in the nature of a direction by the United States to its agents, and is not a contract with laborers to that effect, and does not prevent the officers of the Government from making agreements with laborers by which the day's labor may be made more or less than eight hours. The act does not prescribe the amount of compensation to be paid for the labor of eight hours or of any other time. Where a laborer has been in the habit of working for the Government 12 hours a day at a compensation of \$2.50 per day, and in answer to his request is informed that if he wishes to remain in the Service he must continue to work 12 hours per day and receive his pay accordingly, he cannot afterward recover for the additional time over eight hours as a day's labor. When an application is made for the excess of time over eight hours per day, and an allowance is made, and the receiver receipts in full for the account, this is a bar to any future claim. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

GEN. S. W. CRAWFORD, of the retired list of the U. S. Army, has just been elected a Fellow of the British Archaeological Society.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

(Foreign Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal).

WHOSE IS THE DANUBE?

ONE hundred and seven years ago, Count von Kaunitz, the Austrian Premier, writing to Frederick the Great, addressed to him the following warning:

"The peace of all Europe is threatened by Russia's encroachments in the south. Her Imperial Majesty (Maria Theresa) can never consent to the possession by Russia of Moldavia and Wallachia; she will declare war rather than permit it. Such views on the part of Russia are dangerous to your Majesty as well as to us; and the only effectual remedy is this—that Prussia and Austria unite in absolute prohibition of them."

More than a century has elapsed since those words were spoken; the frontier of Russia has advanced southward by the whole breadth of Bessarabia; while Austria, changed by her capricious fortune from a German to a Slavonic Power, is striding the Danube with sword half unsheathed. For a century and a quarter, the former mistress of Germany has been shifting imperceptibly but surely, like the Swiss Mer de Glace, from west to east. The Treaty of Hubertburg, in 1763, pushed her out of Silesia; the Treaty of Campo Formio, a generation later, pushed her out of Northern Italy; the Treaty of Prague, in our own time, has pushed her out of Venetia. By becoming "the Austro-Hungarian monarchy," she has taken yet another stride to the eastward, and stands at length in the place long since assigned her by political prophets, keeping sullen watch and ward over the valley of the Danube.

This impending rivalry of the two great Powers is merely the natural consequence of their previous history. The constant progress of the one in an easterly, of the other in a southerly, direction, could not fail to bring them into contact sooner or later. But whereas Austria has been forced into her present position by external violence, Russia has merely obeyed the laws of her own portentous growth. What the law of gravitation is to the world of matter, the law of expansion is to the world of politics. Every nation has an innate tendency to outgrow its original frontier; and it is by this universal jostle of expanding forces that war and conquest are produced. That the Russia of the sixteenth century might have room to breathe, Yermak Timopheievitch burst the bairr of the Ural, and overran Western Siberia. That the Russia of the seventeenth century might be relieved of an incumbrance, the Czar Alexei fostered the Cossack rebellion, and wrested half the Ukraine from Poland. That the Russia of the eighteenth century might attain its due proportions, Peter the Great deprived Sweden of the Baltic Provinces, and Catherine the Second smote in pieces the Tartar sovereignty of the Crimea. In our own age, Finland, Turkestan, the Caucasus, the Amour, have been added at a fearful cost of blood and treasure, to the long list of Russia's acquisitions; and now, at last, over the corpse of the ancient Danubian sovereignty, she comes face to face with Austria.

That the possession of Romania can add much, intrinsically, to the strength of either Austria or Russia, no one who has travelled through it can imagine for a moment; but even a small territory may become important from its position. A petty tribe in the south of Italy became the *causa leterrima* which pitted Rome against Carthage. A little Syrian town had power to precipitate Europe upon Asia in an avalanche of ruin that poured at intervals for upwards of a century. The possession of "the Milanese" was the prize for which Charles V. and Francis I. contended during 23 years of bloody and almost uninterrupted warfare. The disputed heritage of the feeblest successor of Philip II. deluged Spain and Flanders with the best blood of six nations. The conflicting claims upon Silesia brought down on Europe the war of the Pragmatic Sanction, and the soror agony of the Seven Years' War. And so, too, the mosquito-warrens of the Lower Danube (a region which Mr. Morris might fitly celebrate as the devil's Earthly Paradise), when considered as the gateway of the East, and as territory which may fall into the hands of a hostile Power, acquire an importance which they certainly could not derive from any other consideration.

It would seem, at first sight, as if Austria—which is merely the hoop that holds together, not very securely, the staves of so many different nationalities, must necessarily fall before any foreign assailant strong enough to excite and support a rebellion among her foreign subjects; and, undoubtedly, the Czechs, who can bring into the field 120,000 excellent soldiers—the Galicians, who can muster 60,000 more—the Dalmatians, who man half the Austrian navy—the Hungarians, who shook the throne of the Hapsburgs to its foundation less than thirty years ago—would be formidable auxiliaries on either side. But, in this case, dislike of Austria does not necessarily mean union with Russia. The Slav populations of the south, however discontented with their present position, are perverse enough to wish for some show of individual existence, and to view with palpable distaste the programme of absorption into the Russian Buddha, which has been so kindly marked out for them; while the Hungarians (who have never forgotten or forgiven the intervention of Nicholas in 1848) are ready, in the emphatic language of one of their own journals, "to open their arms to any one, were it the horned devil himself, provided he be an enemy of Russia." Moreover, the fomentation of rebellion is a game at which two can play. "Austria," says an eminent Russian military critic, "keeps Poland at hand as a kind of Liebig-essence, ready to pour hot water upon it, and stir it

into life, at the first act of overt hostility on the part of Russia."

In addition to all this, there are many in Russia who suspect, that in acting as she has been doing lately, Austria does not act alone. The changes witnessed in the Cabinet of Vienna by the last five or six years, the fall of Baron Beust, the rise of Count Andrassy, the increasing prominence of Hungary in the councils of the empire, are all ascribed by Russian journalists to the Arimanes of Muscovite mythology, Prince Bismarck—that mighty and malignant enchanter from whom all bad counsels and all unjust works do proceed. "All these movements," says a leading St. Petersburg journal, "are but another step in the fulfilment of Prince Bismarck's famous mandate, that 'Austria must shift her centre of gravity farther to the east,' and the result will be—first, the consolidation of German unity; secondly, the solution of the Eastern Question in the spirit of Bismarck and of Hungary. Hungary will then become the centre of Austria, whose German, and possibly even Czech, provinces will be easily absorbed by her neighbors. Then, in order to escape the fate of Turkey, Austria must seek the support of a powerful ally—and that ally will be Prussia. All this gives to the present state of Austrian politics an ominous significance, and makes it an important matter for the consideration of Russia."

In the face of such complications as these, one is almost tempted to regret the magnificent programme which Talleyrand laid before the First Napoleon, after the capitulation of Ulm in 1805: "Your Majesty would do well to unite the Tyrol to Switzerland, and erect the Venetian territories into an independent republic between the kingdom of Italy and Austria—indemnifying the latter Power by granting her Bessarabia, the Danubian Principalities, and Northern Bulgaria. Thus, without offending Austria, she might be finally eliminated from the sphere of French action, and a rival planted in Russia's path far more powerful than the Sultan." Had this counsel been followed, the "un-speakable Turk" (as my friend Mr. Carlyle characteristically styled him the other day), would have been sent to his proper place long ago, and Europe would have had no farther trouble with the system of organized brigandage which he is pleased to call government.

Much has lately been said about the chances of Russia in a single-handed fight with Turkey. From what I have seen of the armies of the two Powers, I should be inclined to pronounce the merits and defects of both to be substantially the same. Both possess magnificent "food for powder" in their rank and file; and in both cases, this splendid material is rendered almost useless by the want of skilful and trustworthy officers.* On this head, I cannot do better than quote the testimony of an eminent living witness, who has seen far more of Turkish campaigning than I have:

"For more than a year I had shared the fortunes of the Turkish commander and the Turkish army. I had seen the merits of those poor, patient, staunch, unflinching troops, and the short-comings of their corrupt and venal officers. I knew—none better—how the Turkish 'regular' will bear hunger, thirst, ill-usage, arrears of pay, without a murmur; I had seen him starved and cheated that his colonel might gourmandize, ay! and drink to intoxication of the forbidden liquor; and I wondered not—as none who know the nation need wonder—that Russian gold will work its way to the defeat of a Turkish army, far more swiftly than all the steel that bristles over the thronging columns of the Muscovite. Keep the Pasha's hands clean—make it worth his while to be faithful to his country—and you may trust the Turkish soldier that not a Russian regiment ever reaches the gates of Constantinople."

But such a trial is little likely to be made at present. "Turkey," as General Fadiezeff very aptly said some years ago, "is a box of which Austria is the lid; one cannot force the one without first breaking through the other," and should the attempt be made, there may be cause to recall the bitter epigram vented by Nicholas upon John Sobieski's statue at Warsaw: "That man and I are the two greatest fools of history, for we both saved Vienna."

K.
LIVERPOOL, March 1.

It should have been stated that the letter included in the private letter of "K." published last week, was from an officer of long standing in the Russian service. This fact gives it especial significance.—ED. JOURNAL.

UNIFORM OR PLAIN CLOTHES?

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: In an editorial printed in your Journal, of date Feb. 24, 1877, you make the suggestion that "commanding officers have it in their power, and should compel all enlisted men to wear their uniforms while absent from their command" [on short leave or "pass." ED. JOURNAL], giving as a reason for the same, first, that the men give themselves over to excesses while in civilian dress which they would abstain from if in uniform; and, second, that it is desirable that the people should become familiarized with the sight of the blue.

Now, Mr. Editor, your statements are not warranted by facts. I am an old soldier; have seen more of the bright as well as the dark side of the Army than you ever did or will.

I desire to take distinct issue with you on the point that soldiers in civilian dress are prone to commit excesses which they otherwise would avoid.

Let us in a brief way look at the motive which prompts the soldier to wear a dress other than his uniform.

It is, first, a desire to be respectably dressed when going to town or city "on pass." This you must concede is an utter impossibility with the poorly made

* Both these conclusions were amply borne out by what I saw while in Yemen with the Turkish army, during the Arab rebellion of 1871.

and ill-fitting clothing issued by the Government. Second. A desire to avoid being recognized as a soldier. This for the reason that the people look upon the enlisted man as they would upon a convict; regarding him with a mingling of pity and contempt. This feeling of utter indifference and contempt of a soldier is, I am sorry to say, shared in by nine-tenths of the officers and their families. You may deny the assertion, but it is nevertheless an indisputable fact. The country knows it; the officer makes no attempt to hide it; the enlisted men, of all grades, are painfully aware of the fact.

Now, I contend, that men who have sufficient sense of respectability and manhood to desire to avoid being looked upon and pointed out as vagabonds and outcasts—I contend that they are not the men to commit excesses; they are not the men who disgrace the uniform and cause the people to look upon the Army as an asylum for criminals. On the contrary, they form the best element of the rank and file. It is from this class, that, as a rule, our N. C. officers are selected. I could cite hundreds of living examples in illustration. Few privileges fall to the lot of enlisted men; let this one of wearing civilian dress remain in his possession, until such time when the Government shall succeed in raising the standard of the Army to such a degree that the meanest private will not be ashamed of his uniform.

Failing in this, let the law be executed without discrimination. The Regulations require that officers as well as soldiers shall wear their uniform. Cases occur daily, and are becoming too frequent, where the Regulations provide one law for both, but where it is set aside in favor of the officer; let this one of citizen's dress not be added to the list.

There are already too many abuses of arbitrary power in the Army as between the officer and enlisted man. The gulf between them is daily growing wider. It may not be apparent to an outside observer, but daily practical experience abundantly proves the fact.

AN OLD N. C. OFFICER OF 25 YEARS' SERVICE.
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH, March 4, 1875.

PROSPECTIVE ARMY REDUCTION.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: While Congress seems to think it necessary to reduce the Army, I have no doubt there exists a disposition among many of its members to carry out this reduction in a generous spirit towards a class of public servants whose character and services would seem to warrant a better fate than is promised them by the yearly attachment to the Army Appropriation bill, which threatens to cut off either a portion of their scant pay or their official heads. And it now seems probable that at the extra session of Congress that will be convened in a few months, the reduction that was agreed upon at its last session will be passed in some form. I therefore desire to suggest a modification of the bill proposed and passed by the House, which, in my opinion, will not only be more just, but, in the end, more economical in disposing of the surplus officers. I will first give it as my experience that the sentiment of the Army, generally, is that if there must be a reduction let it come now, the sooner the better, and of so radical a nature as to make future reduction out of the question, so that those remaining in may look to the future with some hope that there will be stability and due promotion in their chosen profession. The House bill referred to provides that any officer who elects may be mustered out with one year's pay for every eight years' service.

Now this term of eight years is just too long to reach in an advantageous way a considerable class of officers, who would voluntarily go out, if a fair and just inducement was offered them. Officers who served from one to four years in the Volunteer Service came into the Regular Army in 1866 and 1867, and now discouraged by the hopelessness of due promotion, with large families, and being too old to look forward to retirement in a sufficiently high grade to give them pay enough for a decent support, would be glad to go out, provided a sufficient amount was given them to enable them to make a new start in life. Therefore, if the provision named was changed, so as to give a year's pay for every five years' service (no officer to receive more than three years' pay), I think a sufficient number would resign in the subordinate grade (captains, first and second lieutenants) to absorb all the surplus officers that would be made by the reduction of one regiment of artillery, two of cavalry and eight of infantry, and in one way lead to a benefit to the Service in leaving in the youngest and most competent officers (a large percentage of the first and second lieutenants would be graduates of West Point), and in not checking promotion; the last consideration in itself important, for nothing so demoralizes and dispirits the officer as taking away the hope of advancement.

It will require but a brief statement to show that I am right in asserting my plan to be the most economical, but even if this was not the case, the Government should not descend to taking advantage of such faithful servants. But to my statement: A reduction of the number of regiments named above would make a surplus of 423 officers of all grades, (of captains, first and second lieutenants, 383.) In the ordinary course of events it will require from four to five years to absorb this number of officers and restore promotion. During all these years these officers will be drawing their regular pay and costing the Government something besides in the way of transportation, Quarter-master's supplies, etc. Hence, to give those who have served five, ten, fifteen years or more, one, two or three years' pay outright, would not only be economy, but an act of justice to all concerned.

I would further suggest a very necessary and urgent duty for the board provided for in the House bill referred to. It should be required to examine into the record of officers, and such as are found to have been dismissed or cashiered by sentence of Court-martial,

and the sentence remitted by the President, and whose subsequent conduct has not justified such leniency, to be reported to the General of the Army to be mustered out, with one year's pay and allowances. There are some such in the Army kept in by political influence, and in violation of a proper spirit of discipline, and of justice to more deserving officers. President Hayes's Administration promises a much needed reform in this particular.

I would say in conclusion, if we are to have so small an Army let it be full of life and vigor, making up in quality what it lacks in quantity, and the reduction have all merit, at least, that of ridding the Army of all the deadwood that remains in it. MCKINLEY.

March 12, 1877.

CUSTER'S BIOGRAPHER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Your correspondent H—— wishes to know whether I do not consider the telegram which he quotes "in substance as follows," as being sent from Custer to Clymer, "clearly officious and unmilitary." Assuming that the telegram really passed, which the evidence in my possession leads me to doubt, I see nothing in the message more than the natural disgust of an honorable officer against the theft and bribery which he was compelled to see around him, unpunished. As to the period when Custer went to, and lived at, Monroe, if H—— will be candid enough to read the book which he is criticizing from hearsay, he will find that Custer went to school at Monroe, and that all the surviving members of the Custer family are now there or within thirty miles of the town, except Brice W. Custer, at Columbus, Ohio.

Since H—— is fond of copybook maxims and ambitious of impeaching the veracity of others, let him study up the old adage about glass houses and stone throwing. Next time, he might sign his name. It looks more like an honest enemy.

FREDERICK WHITTAKER.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

MAJOR LELAND'S PETIT SOUPER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: On the evening of St. Patrick's Day the Knights of St. Patrick were entertained in a sumptuous manner at the Sturtevant House, and all the Army officers who happened to be passing through the city were cordially invited by the genial Major George Leland, himself an old soldier of the Shenandoah Valley, to a very elegant entertainment gotten up on his own account to welcome his old comrades of the volunteers and regulars, and at the same time do honor to the patron saint. The spacious dining room occupied by "the Knights" had been most beautifully decorated by Mr. Jerome Leland with flags and flowers—niches being occupied by the statues of distinguished Irishmen, and escutcheons emblazoned with the names of Ireland's heroes and the words of her immortal poets. Great credit is due Mr. Leland for his exquisite taste in this arrangement. During the evening, at Major George Leland's private supper to his friends, a very fine song entitled "When Valleton Was New, My Boys," was sung by a handsome and interesting gentleman of New York, well known to the Army. Another gentleman narrated a sweet thing about the historic Senor Fatandi and his bag of terrapins, together with Andy's account of Mr. Legge and the "bar" in Sacramento. As to this, I will, however, enlighten you at some future time.

Y. K.

CAVALRY V. INFANTRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The relative usefulness of cavalry as an agent of destruction in battle, to infantry, is better illustrated by the records of the German army in the Franco-Prussian war than by any known example. There were killed by the sabre, on the German side, but six men, and with the lance and bayonet three officers and eighteen men were killed and 574 wounded; yet with all these facts, the cavalry comprises about half of our Army.

INFANTRY.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS.

[WE have already published a series of communications on the subject of the proposed grade of post quartermaster sergeants, and until some legislative action is taken, and with the following extracts from letters at hand, we must decline to devote further space to the discussion.] "Consistency" says:

"Ronvog," who appears to be a civilian clerk, says one sergeant for the Supply Department is enough, and if not, hire a civilian for half the price to do it. The post at which I am stationed is blessed with one of the best commissary sergeants in the Service, and he truly tells me, which I also observe, he has his hands full. In the Quartermaster's Department of the post I also observe a regimental quartermaster, a regimental quartermaster sergeant, and a clerk detailed from one of the companies, all efficient and hard working, and have their hands full to discharge the duties of the Department in a proper manner. This regimental quartermaster sergeant and detailed soldier replaced civilians who for a number of years were devouring an annual salary of \$2,400. Thus, at this post, an annual saving of \$1,700 has been created in clerical hire, and the Department kept more trim, clean, economical, and in better order.

"C. E. E.—A Quartermaster Sergeant who needs no clerk," expresses his disgust at the aspersions of "Quartermaster's Clerk" in the JOURNAL of Feb. 24, and concludes that, "should the project of appointing post quartermaster sergeants become a law, I have no doubt but that the sufficient number of non-commissioned officers of clerical ability, can be selected to

meet the requirements of the Service, without calling on his clerkship for either assistance or advice. Glory be to him, and his twenty cents per diem. 'Go West, young man, Go West,' and in sixteen years more, perhaps, you may be able to meet with at least one or two quartermaster sergeants, who are neither ignorant nor despicable of becoming conspicuous through print.

"Soldado" adds the following: In reference to Army clerks, I concur with "Echo" in everything he has said; but do not think he has replied to the originator of this subject in the terms that justice demands. I have been in the Service twelve years, have served at many posts, and have yet to meet with a non-commissioned officer incompetent to perform his duty when appointed regimental, or detailed as post quartermaster sergeant. It is a well-established fact that at many posts it is an utter impossibility for one man to do the office work and attend properly to the interests of the quartermaster, in store rooms and around the garrison. If in the time quartermaster's clerk claims to have been in the Service, he has not yet learned subordination, he deserves to be discharged as worthless, sent to an insane asylum, or court-martialed for criticizing the action of the officers, who detailed the non-commissioned officers alleged to have been incompetent, in some instances, to the extent of being "hardly able to write their own names."

SANITARY REFORM IN SHIP LIFE.

(Extracts from a paper by Albert L. Gibon, A.M., M.D., Medical Inspector, U. S. Navy; read before the Public Health Association.)

The conditions of the humble seafarer's life are a profound mystery to the people who live on shore. Even those who make occasional voyages on board passenger steamships learn very little about the internal economy of their temporary homes, beyond the two or three sumptuously furnished apartments which they themselves occupy. A still smaller number, on gala days, or other special occasions, are paraded over the show places of a man-of-war, and expected to admire the whitened decks, the glistening brass-work and the polished tins of the mess-kits. Scarcely any one ever sees "poor Jack" really at home. The "fo'c'sle" of the merchant vessel is shunned alike by passenger, owner and officer, while the naval executive carefully peers into every corner and at everything, save those at which his medical colleague points. Ignorance of the passenger, indifference of the ship-owner and negligence of the officer widen the gulf between the sailor and his social superiors. In the Navy, notwithstanding the government commissions a corps of trained men, carefully selected from the best qualified of their profession, ignorance, indifference and negligence (here amounting to actual neglect of duty), conspire to cover up and out of sight what the medical officer so ineffectually labors to expose.

Bad air and watery vapor are the direst foes which menace the seafarer. Leagued together, they are greatly more to be feared by him than the atmosphere of the most sickly climate or the boundless waters which environ him. How to keep out water and how to get in air are the two great problems of marine sanitary science, whether referable to man-of-war, Army transport, passenger ship or trading vessel. Naturally the man-of-war should be the exemplar for all the others, and to it we ought to look for the earliest practical applications of the teachings of experience and the revelations of science; but just as patent blocks and castans were long excluded from the Navy, because there was a surplus of muscle to toil and tug, so there is an indifference to the methods of preserving health, because it is so much more easy to supply new material than to care for that on hand. The executive of the man-of-war, moreover, and, to a certain extent, the mate of the merchant ship, is possessed of but one idea—how to keep his ship clean—and to this all else gives way. As his vocation is chiefly peaceful, he occupies himself in polishing the guns, for which he has no use, and whitening the decks, threatened by no stain of blood. When the hour of battle does arrive, he dons his epaulettes and fights bravely enough in flannel, the powder marks remain as honorable scars, and the crew watch or rest, without risk of cold or ache, on the dry sanded decks. All over, heedless of the powerful enemy lurking by his side, he begins to clean and clean and clean, heedless that his very method of cleaning is only a method of soiling more perilous to health than the spots and stains he seeks to remove. For years naval medical officers of every nationality have preached, implored, warned and threatened in vain of the danger attending the inconsiderate and indiscriminate wetting of the decks. At one time this practice became so bad, that every wretched little schooner and tug-boat which flew a pennant as the symbol of a naval command, had to be deluged with water every day of the year, at all seasons, in all weathers and at all places, simply because that was the custom on board a full-fledged frigate, where not only spar-deck—but gun-deck, berth-deck, and orlop—were inundated, until the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere was raised to saturation—a state of things by which the operation of the morbid influence of overcrowding, climatic causes and vicissitudes of weather is greatly facilitated. What medical officer of twenty years' experience can recall without a heartache the wearying, hopeless warfare in which he has had to engage, in almost every vessel on board which he has served! Unanimous and persevering, something was gained when the practice of coating berth-decks with shellac was established; but only a few years ago, a General Order again prohibited this very procedure, than which I know no greater reform accomplished by sanitary science in the domestic circumstances of life on board ship. Fortunately the wisdom of this measure asserted itself, until it became once more a matter of regulation, and the last ships to which I was attached, and which I visited still later, pay.

were both treated in this way, and not a voice was heard in condemnation.

Improved methods of ventilation also materially assist in keeping ships clean, by removing the impalpable débris and dust which in time settle and accumulate in perceptible quantities; but ventilation, which not only clears, but dries, purifies, and vivifies, which is as vitally important to the ship's inhabitant as the oakum calking and copper fastening are to the ship, and which, therefore, ought to command the profound study of every one concerned in nautical construction, is probably the least matter to which, if ever, a thought is given. It is comparatively easy to keep water out, but, unfortunately, what keeps out water often also excludes air. In passenger steam-ships, where the motive power is always in operation, ventilation is not a difficult problem, while comfortable staterooms and short voyages render the health risk of passengers extremely slight; nor is there any reason why the forecastle in such vessels, which the crew may occupy continuously for months or years, should not be just as perfectly ventilated. The best merchant ships now have capacious houses on deck for the officers, with windows opening on the gangways, rendering artificial ventilation unnecessary; nor is there any reason here why another house amidships, and no less commodious, should not be provided for the crew.

There are few ships in the Service in which officers' staterooms measure as much as three hundred cubic feet; and confined as is this space, it is further restricted by cumbersome furniture of ancient pattern, by clothing, books, and bedding, and by the accumulated purchases of a cruise, while impervious bulk-heads shut out fresh air, often leaving no other source of supply than through the doorway. Sometimes the single small air-port is open; but I have known many officers, through fear of a reputed unwholesome climate, or of a draught, which the average American dreads more than foul air, keep this shut, whilst their doors would also be closed, or shielded by thick curtains, and two or more lighted candles, each to the extent of a human being, would be doing their share toward consuming what Ceudorset well termed the "vital air," their dull flames attesting its impoverishment by flickering dimness, not to be brightened by any increase in their number. The lagging fire of the engine's furnace is freely fed with oxygen, that combustion may go on and work be accomplished, while it is denied the human furnace, with a like need for that same oxygen, without which its combustion ceases and its work stops. The iron worker stubbornly stands still, but the mind-endowed worker of flesh and blood is made to struggle on, using his own substance to feed his hungry fires. What wonder that, in looking back twenty years, so many of us find ourselves the sole survivors of a mess. There was a great deal of drunkenness in the old navy, is the whispered suggestion. Alas! how many of those who were drunkards were driven by the imperative cravings of their bodies to that artificial stimulus to activity which was the credited, but only the indirect, cause of their destruction.

While it is true that the cubic air space cannot be largely increased, improved methods of ventilation will greatly augment the supply of fresh air, and the removal of the products of respiration, which go to form or feed that mysterious "disease dust" that settles everywhere with such deadly effect. Every stagnant pool of air should be set free; every corner and cul-de-sac where it can settle should have its vent; every bulk-head should be perforated above and below, that the currents may have full sweep from end to end of the vessel; continuous air-passages should course everywhere, around magazines and storerooms, encircling and permeating stores and provisions, for Endmanc has shown that dilution and motion are detrimental to Cactenell development. Ventilators, operated by hand or steam (and the system of exhaust fans proposed by Passed Assistant Engineer Baird, of the U. S. Navy, can hardly be improved), should be constantly at work; and the same jealous and zealous care with which the lifting leech of the sail is conned, should be given to setting and trimming windsails, opening air-ports and scuttles, and furling awnings and hatch-covers, to let in floods of light and air, and their inseparable handmaids, health, strength, and life.

Personal cleanliness, proper clothing, suitable bedding, good food and pure water, are all as necessary to the health of the individual on board ship as on shore; but there, the interest of the community being greater, they cannot be left to individual discretion, but ought to demand the constant supervision and authority of the officers of both merchant and naval services. In the latter, while hammocks are scrubbed often enough, and outer clothing washed, it is but seldom that blankets and mattresses are cleaned and aired, and certain undergarments may be worn unchanged for months—a neglect all the more indefensible, since the custom is general of compelling the watches to occupy each other's hammocks, the clean and healthy having, perhaps, to sleep within some other's soiled and repulsive bedding, or, in turn, surrender their own dry blankets to a diseased, dirty or drenched relief.

In noticing the Report of the Chief of Engineers, the *Scientific American* remarks: "There are 107 officers in the Engineer Corps of the United States Army. Sundry economical critics, while urging great reductions in the numerical force of our military service, have dwelt upon the fact that the said officers are virtually in possession of sinecures, and that a smaller number could perform all the necessary work. As it requires three large volumes of nearly 800 pages each to contain the reports of these gentlemen for a single year, and as not only was every individual of them on active service during the entire period, but additional civilian professional aid was largely needed, we strongly doubt whether their offices are likely to be sought after by those in quest of small work and large pay."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

A BROOKLYN REGIMENT.

THE 23d regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., was organized during the war excitement of 1861-2. It was composed of young men who desired to learn the profession of arms in view of the then probable demand upon them to take the field in the nation's defense. The nucleus of the regiment was a single company, organized for home duty, under the name of City Guard Reserve, and composed largely of ex-members of Co. G, of the 13th regiment. The last named command is the oldest in Brooklyn, having been organized in 1842, and as the 23d may be said to have sprung from it, it was very proper that the company itself should be transferred to the 23d, which took place in Nov. 25, 1873.

The first colonel of the regiment was William Everdell, Jr.; Lieut.-Col., E. L. Molineux (since brevet major-general of volunteers); Major, John A. Elwell. It was originally organized with ten companies, though now, by consolidation, etc., reduced to eight. The first commanders of companies were:

A, Capt. William Everdell, Jr.	F, Capt. James M. Ives.
B, " Edwin Beers.	G, " Henry T. Chapman.
C, " Leonard D. Atwater.	H, " M. H. R. Styles.
D, " Allen L. Bassett.	I, " Leonard D. Atwater.
E, " Wm. P. Coe.	K, " Chas. E. Brown.

The regiment was mustered into the service of the State Jan. 20, 1862, with — officers and men. The first headquarters of the regiment was the City Armory, corner of Cranberry and Henry streets. Thence it was removed to the State Arsenal in Portland avenue, near Myrtle (now being fitted up for the 14th), and afterwards to the building on the corner of Fulton and Orange streets, which the regiment entered in 1862 and remained there for eleven years.

In 1863 the anticipated call was made for the services of the 23d. Gen. Lee was marching upon Pennsylvania with the entire Confederate army. A general alarm was given, and no troops hurried to the front with more alacrity than the Brooklyn boys. With full ranks the regiment marched. Five hundred and nineteen (?) officers and men were mustered into the service of the United States Jan. 18, 1863. The first objective point was Harrisburg, where it went into garrison at Fort Couch, crowning the heights opposite the city. Here intrenchments were thrown up and arrangements made to withstand the invaders, if they should reach that point. Soon, however, orders were received to proceed to the front. Then began a forced march which few of the experiences of regular troops could rival. Not as yet inured to hardship, under skies that never ceased to weep, with insufficient commissariat, and in the face of every possible deprivation and discomfort, the brave Brooklyn boys never faltered. Within distinct hearing of the cannonade at Gettysburg they lay upon their arms expecting momentarily to be ordered into action; but this privilege was denied them. The Confederates were repulsed in the decisive battle of the war, and the militia were ordered home, rejoicing in the brightening prospects of the national cause. July 15, the 23d regiment arrived in Frederick, having marched 145 miles in fourteen days. Thence they returned home by rail just in time to assist in quieting the apprehensions caused by the riots, which would never have been possible but for the absence of the National Guard.

On Oct. 3, 1863, Col. Wm. Everdell resigned his commission, bearing with him into retirement the kind regards and best wishes of the whole command. A fine portrait of the regiment's first colonel hangs in the assembly room of the council of officers, and helps to keep his memory green. He was succeeded by Col. Calvin E. Pratt, who had served with distinction in the field, and held the rank of brigadier-general in the U. S. Vol. service. Col. Pratt was commissioned Oct. 24, 1863, and resigned March 24, 1868.

The present very efficient and popular commandant Col. Rodney C. Ward was commissioned June 25, 1868. Col. Ward is a veteran National Guardsman, having enlisted in the 7th regiment Jan. 22, 1857. He served for a while in the 13th regiment as captain of Co. K. Jan. 30, 1863, he was elected captain of Co. K, in the 23d, and his promotions to major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel followed rapidly.

Under Col. Ward the regiment has seen its most prosperous days. In Feb., 1872, the project of a new armory for the command was broached. Owing largely to the exertions of Hon. John C. Porry, then member of the Legislature, an appropriation of \$160,000 for the purpose was authorized. A site was selected on Clermont avenue near Myrtle, and ground broken for the new building in Aug., 1872. The work was then rapidly pushed forward to completion, and on Sept. 29, 1873, the regiment took possession of the finest armory of its kind in the world.

In the summer of 1876 the regiment visited Philadelphia, and in company with the 7th New York participated in the ceremonies of the Centennial anniversary, winning for itself golden opinions. It is believed to have paraded the largest number of men of any one organization on that day. The full ranks, the remarkable discipline, the fine soldierly bearing of the men, and especially the attention to all points of military ceremony and etiquette—in which this regiment is scrupulously drilled—were admirably observed.

At its last annual inspection the 23d paraded 590 men out of an enrolment of 644. These figures show that it is by far the largest regiment in Brooklyn and the largest in the National Guard but two. The percentage of absenteers at inspection was the smallest of any regiment mustered, being only 8 3-8 per cent. The present officers of the regiment are:

Colonel, Rodney C. Ward; Lieut.-Col., John N. Partridge; Maj., Alfred C. Barnes.

Staff.—Adjutant, Lieut. J. B. Frothingham; Quartermaster, Lieut. J. C. Budd; Coms. of Sub., Lieut. C. E. Bridge; Surgeon, Maj. G. K. Smith; Asst. Surgeon, Capt. N. G. Hutchinson; Chaplain, Capt. N. Seaver; Inspector of Rifle Practice, Capt. W. G. Burton.

Non-Commissioned Staff.—Sergeant-Major, F. A. Church; Quartermaster-Sergeant, J. T. O'Hara; Coms. Sergeant, R. B. Malloy; Ordnance Sergeant, C. E. Bryant; Hospital Steward, H. Traver; Drum-Major, W. W. Beavan; Band-Master, L. Contorno.

Co.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2d Lieutenants.
A,	J. G. Story.	F. H. Howland.	A. Allen, Jr.
B,	C. E. Truslow.	G. S. Volk.	E. S. Sweet.
C,	H. K. Smith.	R. R. Haviland.	A. Wilkinson.
D,	D. Ferry.	F. E. Wentlake.	T. B. Adams.
E,	P. A. Hardy.	F. G. Richardson.	-----
F,	C. H. Joy.	G. H. Pettit.	H. M. Gross.
G,	A. H. Williams.	W. J. Cowing.	E. W. Burd.
K,	W. J. Ogden.	W. M. Moore.	W. A. Cook.

The expense of membership in the 23d is as follows: Cost of fatigue uniform, \$37; cost of full dress uniform, \$43; aggregate, \$80. Each company has a uniform fund, furnished by the State of New York, out of which part of this cost is paid—the amount varying in different companies—the average being \$35. So that the actual cost to members is about \$45. If desired, the bills for uniform can be paid by the company treasurers; they to be reimbursed by the recruit in regular monthly instalments, during the first year of membership. There is no other expense incurred except the company dues of \$1 per month.

A feature of this regiment is its large and active Veteran Association. For so young an organization it is surprising how many of the city's "solid men" have served or completed their term in its ranks. Once a year the veterans have a social reunion and dinner, but they are at all times to be seen in groups at the armory, interesting themselves actively in all that pertains to the welfare of their military "alma mater." The President is Mr. Chas. H. Stoddard; Vice-President, Mortimer Cogden; Secretary, C. L. Fincke; Treasurer, William Irwin Martin.

NEW YORK.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Companies D and G of this regiment were drilled in the school of the battalion on Monday evening, March 19. These are comparatively small companies, mustering only about twenty-four files each, and were divided into four commands of twelve files. The line was formed promptly at fifteen minutes past eight o'clock. Col. Emmons Clark in command. Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald and Major Smith present on duty. Dress parade was first held, and Col. Clark gave the battalion a long exercise in the manual, repeating every order three times in succession. The movements of the manual were promptly executed. The dress parade being over, the drill commenced at half-past eight. First movement was "close column on first company, left in front," followed by "on first company deploy column," close column on fourth company right in front, change direction by the left flank, column fours, first company right forward fours right. At first the step was not good, many changing their step during the march. A halt was ordered and the colonel gave some good cautionary advice, after which the men seemed to realize more fully the importance of the occasion, and during the remainder of the drill the step was good, and there was less swinging of the hands. Wheeling by companies at first was but poorly executed, later on great improvement was manifested. At nine o'clock sharp the battalion, marching in column of fours, was wheeled into line and halted, when each company commandant proceeded to an inspection of arms. After inspection was over and the ranks closed, the order was given "in place rest." The writer has never yet seen a regiment in the National Guard that could stand two minutes "in place rest" and is satisfied, that for the sake of the troops and the reputation of the command, one of two things should be done; the men should either be cautioned to abide by the very letter of the order or else the order never should be given, and "rest" given in place of it. As soon as the battalion was brought to attention, Col. Clark directed commandants of companies to rectify the alignment. This is not up to the standard which is claimed for the acknowledged leader of the militia. We shall be only too glad to make honorable mention of the first regiment we see which can stand "in place rest." The drill was continued until half-past nine, when the battalion was dismissed. With this drill closes the second series, and the next drill will be of the full regiment in the open air; probably in Tompkins Square, some time next month. The drill on the whole was very good, and especially is this true of the last half. The drill in forming—by rank, by wing, by file, by battalion—was performed almost as one man, and elicited great applause from the spectators. Although the evening was very stormy, the friends of the regiment were present in strong force.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The grand testimonial concert, complimentary to Thomas R. Deverell, leader of the 13th regiment band, took place at the regimental armory on Tuesday evening, March 20. There was a very large company present, including many prominent officers of the 2d Division and most of the staff of the 5th Brigade. A music stand was erected in the centre of the spacious drill room, elaborately decorated, with streamers pending from above and reaching down to the corners and centre sides, after the manner of a pagoda. Part first being the concert proper, and embracing some of the choicest gems from the music of the present, together with many of a complex and difficult character, from the repertoires of the older masters, occupied the attention of the audience for one hour and a half. The dance followed and continued until half-past twelve. The company filled the large room which, by the way, is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the National Guard. The music was very fine, and was universally commended by all present, many claiming that this is the finest band in Brooklyn—not so well known as some others, having been less before the public. The committee of arrangements consisted of Lieut.-Col. Beadle, Capt. Davids, and Lieut. Smith, all of whom discharged their duties efficiently, and the concert was an honor to the regiment, and artistically and financially a great success.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—The veterans of this regiment held their annual reunion on the evening of March 16 in their rooms at the regimental armory on Fourteenth street. The "Old Man of the Weather" has been particularly ungracious this year to the regiment, for on the evenings of both of their regimental receptions it has been stormy, and to show that its grudge was against the veterans as well as the regiment, as bad a night as he could possibly manufacture was made for this occasion. In the face of this fact, however, there were fully fifty members present, and a right jolly and informal affair was held, the guests waiting on themselves, so that the repast rapidly disappeared. After the table had been cleared away the company was called to order by Col. Jos. W. Congdon in a

brief address, in which among other remarks he said that the corps had not increased or decreased a particle since last year, and called upon the members to exert themselves individually to increase the membership of the corps, and suggested that the constitution be changed so that members of the regiment after serving the allotted time and being honorably discharged be admitted at once to the corps without the payment of an initiation fee, which he says now precludes a large number from joining. His ideas served to accord with the sentiment of the majority and were received with applause. The following toasts were then given and responded to: "The Day we Celebrate," Capt. Walker; "22d regiment Veteran Corps," Major Horsefall; "Recruiting," J. P. Jardine; "Reunions," Walter Reid; "The Active Veterans," Lieut.-Col. Camp; "Old Time Rocks," Lieut. Pearsall; "The Press," Dr. Fuller-Walker. Lieut. Pearsall with Col. Congdon in his remarks, and suggested that blue glass be brought into requisition to increase the growth of the corps. Mr. Burdett, of Co. K, favored the company with some humorous recitations, when, after singing "Auld Lang Syne," the members dispersed. The following is a list of the officers of the corps: Jos. W. Congdon, colonel; S. Ellis Briggs, lieutenant-colonel; W. B. Bogart, major; Capt. W. M. Demming, adjutant; Capt. John H. Palmer, paymaster; Capt. John Crawford, commissary; Capt. Jos. P. Jardine, chaplain.

At a regular meeting of Co. F Tuesday evening, March 6, a majority of the members being present, Privates W. D. Addicks, Eng. Bernard, and W. G. Lowery were discharged for continual neglect of duty and non-payment of fines. First Lieut. Henry Drisher, Jr., has been elected captain Co. H, vice R. Kelly Styles, discharged; ex-Capt. D. Van Schaick elected first lieutenant, vice H. Drisher, Jr., promoted. Capt. Waydell, Co. A, has applied for leave of absence for six days, as it is his intention to leave the city on a little tour. His application has been forwarded through regimental headquarters.

The last full dress parade and promenade concert of this regiment is to be held at their armory May 2.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—The right wing of this regiment, composed of Cos. A, D, E and F, assembled at the armory Thursday evening, March 15, for battalion drill. The strength reported present for duty was as follows: A, 3 officers, 5 sergeants, and 74 men; D, 3 officers, 5 sergeants and 26 men; E, 2 officers, 3 sergeants and 29 men; F, 3 officers, 4 sergeants and 38 men. The field officers were all present. Col. R. C. Ward commanded. The line was formed in six commands of twelve files each, and the drill continued for one hour and a half. The movements consisted of left into line faced to the rear, also right front into line, etc.; double column at half distance; change direction by the right flank; from double column left wheel; right companies on the right into line; wheeling into line and into column, etc. Some of these movements were not executed very well at first, but were repeated until they were nearly perfect, and the movement of left front into line faced to the rear was performed in double time in superb style. The wheeling of companies was seriously interfered with from the fact of there being only two markers for the wheeling point; the first man would invariably arrive after the first company had executed the wheel and take position anywhere from four to eight feet from the point at which the first company began their movement; after half the battalion had passed he would be relieved and he obliged to run as fast as possible on the outside flank, and not arrive until the first company had finished the wheel. This should be remedied, either by having two additional markers or else let each marker remain at the wheeling point until all the companies have passed, and then pass across on the inside flank, each marker occupying alternate posts. Upton (372) prescribes four markers for manoeuvres of the battalion. The drill was about the average, but not up to that of the drill of same companies on the 8th March. During the drill Col. Ward cautioned the men with regard to swinging of hands, heads up, shoulders square to the front, etc. Every regiment needs to be thus cautioned, but we seldom hear these cautionary words from commanding officers, however much necessity there may be for them. After the drill Lieut.-Col. Partridge took command and dress parade was held; the line was remarkably steady while at parade rest. Maj. J. S. Manning, of the 11th Brigade staff, was present and took notes of the drill; Col. Isaac F. Bissell, of Gen. Dakin's staff, was also present, besides a large number of gentlemen and ladies—friends of the regiment.

FOURTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment assembled at their armory last night (March 21st), for battalion drill. Eight commands of twelve files each, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Brownell. Major Bradley and Adjutant Treat were present on duty. The ordinary movements, such as marching in column of fours of companies and divisions, on the right by file into line, double column at half distance, were executed with remarkable accuracy and promptness. The step, the alignments, the distances and general military bearing was excellent. The drill was short, prompt and decisive, only lasting forty-five minutes, and taken altogether, was one of the most satisfactory drills of the season. The evening was terribly stormy, but a very large company of spectators were present, and after the drill enjoyed the dance till well nigh twelve. Gens. Woodward and Beebe, Major Hayes and Chaplain Maynard were present. The next drills will take place April 11 and May 2.

MASSACHUSETTS.

COMPETITIVE DRILL AT LYNN.—On Thursday evening, March 8, at the opening of the annual fair of Gen. Lander Post No. 5, G. A. R., and in the presence of over two thousand interested spectators, Companies F and I, 7th Battalion, and Company D, 8th regiment, competed for a prize of fifty dollars offered by the post for the best drilled company. The judges were Lieut.-Col. Strachan of the 7th Battalion; Lieut. White, of the 1st Battalion; and Mr. A. G. McVey, formerly of the 9th regiment. Capt. H. Wilson, Jr., of the 1st Battalion, acted as referee, in the place of Gen. Blackmar, absent on account of illness. Each company was represented by eighteen men, who found it difficult to execute company movements, owing to the very limited space allowed them.

Company D, 8th regiment, opened the drill. At the formation of the company by the first sergeant, the left sergeant took his place at command "fall in" and the men answered "here" when their names were called. This company excelled in marching in line, marking time, and stacking arms. The manual lacked snap, and improvement could have been made in the other movements.

Company F, 7th Battalion, followed, excelling in appearance and steadiness of the men, as well as in execution of movements. In forming double rank, at double time, from column of fours at single rank, the leading four omitted to take the position of "right shoulder-arms" at command "double time."

Company I, 7th Battalion, concluded the drill. In this company the first sergeant did not complete the formation before he turned the company over to its commander. Improvement was needed in executing "right by twos," side step, and "on right into line." The men appeared well, and some of the movements were very well performed.

The captains all made errors in the "inspection," giving

the command "right dress" to the front rank, after commanding "rear open order, march." The prize was awarded to Company F, who voted before leaving the hall, to present it to the post.

MUSKETRY AT DELHI.—A correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: With reference to a leading article in a recent impression on the effects of rifle shooting on dummies, as lately practiced in India, showing such favorable results, I beg to state I recollect quite as good results in action, and with an inferior rifle, the Minie. At Inkerman the late Sir Thomas Trowbridge, 7th Fusiliers, was the field officer in command of the 5th Gun Battery in front of the light division. At about 10 o'clock he sent to the Victoria Redoubt for a company of the 7th Fusiliers to relieve a company of the 23d Fusiliers in that battery who had fired away all their ammunition. It was this fresh company's firing that I particularly observed. The men at first lined the parapet and fired indiscriminately at all the Russians within view; but Sir Thomas ordered them to cease firing, and then pointed out a Russian field battery of six guns, unlimbered, and enfilading our battery, and told them to fire at the gunners of that battery of artillery. The men, taking advantage of two traverses in the battery, and resting their rifles on the parapet, took steady aim at the Russian gunners at 700 yards. The effect after a few rounds was wonderful. The battery was silenced in less than five minutes, and then the horses were seen coming over the crest of the hill, and commenced dragging the three nearest guns to us away over the hill, and out of sight. But they were not let off easily, and lost several of their horses and drivers in so doing. And again the same thing happened when they attempted to remove the remaining three guns. I was an eye witness to the whole affair, and can therefore vouch for the accuracy of the above.

BRITISH TARGET PRACTICE.—In order to improve the target practice of the army, and increase the interest taken in the annual competition by causing every shot in individual firing to directly influence both the "figure of merit" and the award of prizes, the following alterations in musketry instruction have been approved by the commander-in-chief. They are to take effect from the commencement of the ensuing course. The "Rifle Exercise and Musketry Instructions" in the possession of the troops are to be amended accordingly:

Trained Soldiers.—Trained soldiers will, in future, fire at the present authorized distances for individual firing, viz., from 200 to 800 yards, without any intermediate classification. To guard against an indifferent shot wasting both time and ammunition at the longer ranges, no soldier will be permitted to fire with his company and compete for prizes until, in a recruits' course, he qualifies as a first class shot. At the conclusion of the individual firing a classification will take place, when all men obtaining 120 (Snider 95) points and upwards will be classified as first class, those scoring 80 (Snider 70), but failing to obtain 100 (Snider 95) points, as second class, and those failing to obtain 80 (Snider 70) points as third class shots. The term, "classes," is retained to define the distances and size of targets at which the practice takes place, and which remains as at present; the term "period" becoming obsolete as far as the course for the trained soldier is concerned. Five rounds will be expended in each of these practices, instead of ten as heretofore. Twenty rounds will be expended in this practice, or in India in "field firing," when the nature of the ground will permit. Skirmishing need not be limited as at present to between 400 and 600 yards, but the former distance may, when the range will permit, be extended, at the discretion of officers commanding, to 500 or 600 yards. The percentage of third-class shots, and the average of volley-firing, no longer enter into the calculation of the "figure of merit," which will, in future, be the average of the individual firing, the total points obtained being divided by the number of men who commence the practice at 200 yards, including any men who cannot see up to that distance. Trained soldiers will judge in the three classes without any intermediate classification. At the conclusion of the practice a classification will take place, when those men who obtain thirty points and upwards will be classified as first class, those obtaining twenty-four points, but failing to obtain thirty, as second class, and those failing to obtain twenty-four points as third class judges of distance.

Target Practice.—Prizes will in future be awarded on the aggregate number of points obtained in individual firing. All men who obtain 140 (Snider 110) points and upwards will qualify as marksmen. Ties will be decided as follows: 1st. By the points obtained in first class. 2d. By the points obtained in the second class. 3d. By the points obtained in the third class. 4th. By the highest number of points obtained in judging distance. 5th. By judging distance practice in the order laid down.

Judging-distance Practice.—Prizes will in future be awarded on the aggregate number of points obtained in this practice. All men who obtain thirty-six (cavalry twenty-four) points and upwards will be eligible to receive prizes. Ties will be decided as follows: First, by the points obtained in the first class; second, by the points obtained in the second class; third, by the points obtained in the third class; fourth, by the highest number of points obtained in target practice; fifth, by target practice in the order laid down.

Recruits.—The number of points in target practice required to pass out of the second class is reduced from forty to thirty; in every other respect the recruits' course of musketry instruction remains as at present laid down. Recruits who fail to pass into the first class at final classification will not be exercised as trained soldiers with their companies, but will repeat the recruits' course of drill and individual firing annually (or oftener at the discretion of commanding officers if other duties permit) until they are classified as first class shots, and thus qualify to practice with their companies, and compete for prizes. This order is not to apply to recruits who complete their training on or before the 31st March, 1877.

A BRITISH COLONEL'S VALEDICTORY.—"A Voice from the Ranks" of the 2d Batt., 11th Foot, has reached the United Service *Gazette* as follows: It says:

Shortly before the 2d Battalion, 11th regiment, embarked for India, you kindly afforded me the only available means of offering a few words of thanks—all that lay in my humble power—to Col. Stansfeld on his retirement. I had expected to see something of the same kind from another quarter, but seeing it not, I felt that I, having served under him for more than eighteen years, might say a few words before he left the battalion he evidently loved, and had so ably commanded, that all the world might know how much we esteemed him. On Monday, the 5th inst., Major-Gen. Anderson, commanding the 3d Brigade, at Aldershot, ordered a full dress parade for the battalion. The major-general then addressed the battalion at some length. You have the reputation of being the best-conducted regiment at home—no slight honor, of which you ought to be proud, and I have no doubt you are. Your conduct and bearing has been noticed and lauded by the highest military authorities. To have a regiment so honored is the noblest aim to which a commanding officer can aspire. The state of this regiment reflects the greatest credit on Col. Stansfeld. He then expressed a hope that the battalion would endeavor to retain the good name it had earned, and wished us every success where we were going to, and concluded by saying "there is a good conduct medal to be presented, but that I delegate to Col. Stansfeld." A company was ordered to proceed to Portsmouth on the morning of the 7th, as a baggage guard, and on that morning, previous to its departure, Col. Stansfeld had the whole battalion paraded in fatigue dress, with the exception of the company about to proceed with the baggage. It was a parade for non-commissioned officers and men only, commanded by the sergeant-major, who formed the battalion up to receive a farewell address from the commanding officer. "I could not," said Col. Stansfeld, "allow you to depart without saying a few words to you. I may have been severe upon you at times, and I may have done many things that displeased some of you, but I think you will give me credit that whatever I did was done with the best intention for the credit of the battalion and in the interest of the service. You know as well as I do that it is almost impossible for a commanding officer to maintain discipline without creating

enemies. But I feel confident that I have amongst you far more friends than enemies. And if I have been severe upon you at drill, it was with the object that we might attain a position of second to none. We have been praised by all the general officers under whom we have served, and by H. R. H. the field-marshal commanding-in-chief. It has often been a cause of regret to me to see that that praise has invariably been given to Col. Stansfeld. Col. Stansfeld did not deserve it, for without your cordial co-operation I should have been perfectly powerless. The praise is, therefore yours, and I thank every one of you, from the sergeant-major to the youngest recruit, for the hearty and cordial co-operation you have always rendered me. A word as to your condition. Some men are dissatisfied with their lot, as soldiers, I confess, that I cannot conceive why they should be dissatisfied. I grant you that the condition of the soldier some years ago was not an enviable one, but of late years it has been greatly improved, and the civilian population are gradually having their eyes opened to the fact that soldiers are not the blackguards and ruffians they have been represented to be by vile and wretched slanders. I consider that soldiers form the best portion of the population, and having been trained in a school where good discipline is maintained, they know how to obey the orders of and show respect for a superior. I never met with a soldier, who ever showed me the slightest disrespect." Then followed advice to the young soldiers and the young non-commissioned officers. To the latter he said: "Be careful how you use the authority with which you are invested. A little authority is sometimes dangerous. Experience has taught me that men do not care how hardly they are done by, so long as they get justice. Do not play with men one minute and make prisoners of them the next. That is what they do not like, and that it is which brings a non-commissioned officer to be looked upon by the men under his command."

"And now," said the colonel, "one last word of advice. Let me see you fall in on parade quickly and sober. Let there be no man drunk, nor a man absent. I shall be with you to the last. I shall not lose sight of you until the last moment. I shall not detain you longer. Once more I thank you." The colonel was here evidently struggling against an almost overpowering emotion. He dropped his head and rose slowly away. At the close of this address there were no bawling, exultant cheers. Every man felt as his colonel felt, deeply affected. When the battalion fell in to march away, it must have been gratifying to Col. Stansfeld to see that his advice had not been in vain. Not a man was drunk, not a man was absent. They were there, like the Romans of old, silent, sober, and ready to go anywhere. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Steele and staff, Maj.-Gen. Anderson and staff, and crowds of soldiers and civilians accompanied the battalion to the railway station at Farnborough. We sailed from Portsmouth at 9 A. M. on the 9th, accompanied for a short distance by Col. Stansfeld, who, as we said, did not leave us until the last moment. The ship was stopped to allow him to get into a boat, which followed us for the purpose. On leaving the main deck cheering began, and was taken up by the crowds on the forecastle and hurricane-deck as he ascended into the boat, and was kept up until he was out of sight. I cannot close this letter without a word of praise to Mrs. Stansfeld. That lady, while with us, always had her daily self-imposed task to perform amongst the women and children, to whom she was ever a good friend. She has been in the battalion as long as the colonel, and has accompanied it every where. Even during the manoeuvres at Portsmouth, before we sailed, she went her accustomed round amongst the women and children, presenting the latter with amusing picture books. We have had good weather. Seasickness is over, and all are healthy.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

At the conclusion of the next three Wednesday evening drills of the 47th (N. Y.) regiment there will be dancing.

SIDNEY DAYTON, first sergeant of the 18th (N. Y.) regiment drum corps, has been appointed drum-major of the 2d regiment.

Capt. Timme's Battery (Brooklyn) turned out 64 men on the evening of March 14, who were drilled as infantry by Col. Glasser, of Gen. Dakin's staff.

The proposed new company (I) in the 2d (N. Y.) regiment is progressing slowly but surely. It will be mustered in probably next week.

Lieut. Louis Goldmann, of the 32d (N. Y.) regiment, studies the tactics at night with the assistance of a blue glass chimney shade.

Capt. Charles Vorgan, inspector of rifle practice of the 32d (N. Y.) regiment, has a rifle range of his own. It is seventy-five feet long. He is perfecting himself in the art of bull's-eye hitting.

Col. John Rueger, of the 32d (N. Y.) regiment, is preparing tactics for street firing, which will be practiced in the course of a few weeks. The Separate Troop Cavalry, 11th Brigade, will join in the drill.

Major-Gen. John B. Woodward, with the staff of the 2d (N. Y.) Division as it existed at the time Gen. Woodward resigned the command, will have their annual reunion on Monday evening, March 26.

An officer of the 32d (N. Y.) regiment states that more than half of the members of the command are not familiar with the English language, and consequently they cannot understand the contents of Upson's Tactics.

Maj.-Gen. John McComb, of the California militia and managing editor of the *Alta*, upon being threatened with a pistol in the hands of a prominent lawyer, of San Francisco, first chiseled the latter and then turned him over to the police.

The following candidates for membership in the M. O., L. L. U. S., Commandery of New York, was balloted for March 7, and elected, of the first class: Capt. Stephen A. Estes, late 12th New York Volunteers, A. A. G., 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac.

It is stated that Col. Philip H. Briggs on his retirement from the command of the 13th (N. Y.) regiment will be appointed assistant inspector-general on the Governor's staff, Maj.-Gen. John B. Woodward being inspector-general.

FRETTOWN, the horse that Gen. E. W. Pierce, of New York, rode on the battle fields in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and East Tennessee in the late war, died at the home of his owner in Aspeton village, on Washington's Birthday, and the next day was buried, in a pine box, in the general's family lot in the cemetery, its winding sheet being the American flag.

The following promotions on the staff of Gen. Vilmar are announced in the 2d (N. Y.) Brigade: Capt. David Scott to be inspector with rank of major, vice King, relieved; Capt. Albert C. Hall to be commissary of subsistence, with the same rank, vice Scott, promoted; First Lieut. Andrew Gilsey to be aide-de-camp with the rank of captain, vice Hall, promoted.

ARRANGEMENTS are substantially completed for an entertainment at the Boston Theatre on Saturday evening, March 24, for the benefit of the Massachusetts Rifle Association. Besides the bill which will be offered by the regular dramatic company of the theatre, there will be a drill between companies representing the military organizations of Boston for prizes offered by the Rifle Association.

The 47th (N. Y.) regiment will drill on April 11 and May 20. The marksmen's badges will be presented at the drill on April 11, and dancing will follow the military ceremonies. On May 20 the regiment will drill by wings, under the command of the junior field officers, in public competition. It is expected that this command and the Gatling Battery will repeat the *fetes champêtres* of last season, by giving an exhibition in the street firing drill with blank cartridges.

The 14th (N. Y.) regiment has adopted a coat-of-arms, with its new motto ("Baptized by Fire") introduced. The design is a combination of the 1st and 5th Corps badges: the Maltese cross of the latter in polished gold resting upon the red enamel circular disc of the former, encircled by the legend "Baptised by Fire," and surmounted by the number "14." This when used as a pin will be suspended from a gold bar upon a red ribbon.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* remarks: We are sorry to hear from Canada that Maj.-Gen. Selby Smyth, commanding the local militia, continues to meet with opposition in the attempts he is making to reorganize the military establishments. The Canadian Parliament still denies the general the first requirement—properly qualified adjutants—and it seems to prefer offi-

cers whom its ministers can themselves select to those more able, who would have to be the nominees of others. Meanwhile Gen. Smyth is endeavoring to make bricks without straw.

The annual ball of the 5th (N. Y.) regiment was held at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms in Sixteenth street on the evening of March 12. Although the weather was very unpropitious there were some three hundred visitors present, prominent among whom were Gen. Vilmar, Col. Spencer, ex-Col. Staff, of the 96th regiment; Col. Unkaub, Capt. Tice, Lieut. Echick, of the 9th regiment, and a number of officers of the 11th regiment. The hall was decorated with flags and bunting and presented a pleasing appearance. Dancing commenced shortly after 10 o'clock and continued until an early hour.

The Roxbury City Guard (of Boston) with their past and fine-members and friends will observe the ninety-third anniversary of the organization of the corps on Thursday evening, March 22. The active, past and fine-members desiring to participate are requested to assemble at the armory in Webster Hall, at 7:30 o'clock, with their ladies, and partake of the annual supper complimentary to the fine-members. The programme at the table will include appropriate speeches, music, etc., concluding in time for participation in the annual military levee, which will commence promptly at 9 o'clock. Dancing to continue until 1 o'clock. The chairman of the committee of arrangements is Capt. B. Read Wales.

The Secretary of the National Rifle Association, George S. Schermerhorn, deserves credit for the typographical excellence and admirable arrangement of the matter contained in the Annual Report of that Association for 1876, of which we have received a copy. It contains, besides official reports of the N. R. A., a complete history of all matches shot under the auspices of the Association during 1876, including of course the International. The performance of the following affiliating clubs are here recorded: Amateur Rifle Club; 7th Regiment Rifle Club; Middletown Rifle Association, Connecticut; California Rifle Association, Cal.; Washington Grey Troop Cavalry, N. Y.; Massachusetts Rifle Association, Mass.; Amateur Rifle Club, Rochester, N. Y.

The following is the result of a shooting match which took place at Wormwood Scrubs, England, on Friday, Feb. 16, between twelve sergeants of the 2d Battalion Grenadier Guards, and a like number of the 3d Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards. Distance, 200, 500 and 600 yards; seven rounds at each distance; targets and scoring: Wimbledon, 1873. 2d Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards—200 yards, 322 points; 500 yards, 243 points; 600 yards, 232 points. Total, 798. 2d Battalion Grenadier Guards—200 yards, 264 points; 500 yards, 236 points; 600 yards, 247 points. Total, 737. Thus the Fusiliers were the victors by sixty-one points. This was a return match the Fusiliers having been the victors in the former competition. The scores were far from being good on either side owing to a heavy wind blowing during the time the firing was taking place, and the unpleasant nature of the ground from the recent heavy rain.

A "History of the Rifle Brigade" (British army) by Sir W. Cope is out. This organization was formed in 1800, and has seen considerable service. It has had 58 officers and 902 men killed in action and 200 officers and 2,748 men wounded. It was originally called "The Corps of Riflemen," and was first formed, a committee of field officers assembled at Woolwich to select a rifle. The principal gunmakers in England were invited to attend, and several rifles from foreign countries were also experimented with. The weapon eventually selected was one made by Ezekiel Baker, a London master. It was 2 ft. 6 inches long in the barrel, 7-grooved with a square turn. Needless to say it had a flint lock. It was only sighted up to 100 yards. A triangular sword bayonet, 17 inches long in the blade, was fastened by a spring. The inventor boasted that at 200 yards 22 out of 34 shots fired struck the representation of a man. About 1838 the Brunswick rifle with percussion lock was substituted, and this continued in use till 1854, when the Minie rifle was issued. The weight of the Baker rifle was 9 1/2 lbs., that of the Brunswick rifle 11 lbs. 5 1/2 ozs.

At the athletic sports and assault-of-arms which took place at Gibraltar lately, under the patronage of his Excellency Lord Napier, of Magdala, some mounted exercises were introduced which excited a great deal of interest, such as tent-peggings, tilting at the ring, picking up an orange from horseback at full gallop, etc. These events were for officers or ladies only, the honorary prizes being presented by his Excellency and Lady Napier. The following is a list of the winners: 1. Picking up an orange, mounted on horseback, open to officers—won by C. Durnford, Esq., ordnance staff. 2. Tilting at the ring, mounted on horseback, open to officers—won by W. Bridgman, Esq., commissariat. 3. Tent-peggings, mounted on horseback, open to officers—won by honorable H. Prettle, Rifle Brigade. 4. Cutting an orange, mounted on horseback, open to officers—won by Capt. Taylor, Rifle Brigade. 5. Tilting at the ring, mounted on horseback, open to ladies—won by Miss J. Major. Tilting by the ladies was a very pretty and graceful performance, the winner taking off two rings in succession with great adroitness. Her prize, a pretty Venetian locket and chain, was presented by Lady Napier, of Magdala.

"MODERN OBSERVATIONS ON RIFLE SHOOTING" is the title of an exceedingly complete compendium of practical information for the American riflemen just published by Mr. Edwin Perry, 564 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Within the limits of a convenient breast pocket memorandum book are contained concise rules for the selection, care, use and repair of the rifle under all possible conditions of time, place, wind and weather. A copy of the Creedmoor regulations with definitions of technical terms and rifle slung long range outfit, scales and weights, score diagrams, tables of differences in elevation, team shooting, and a great number of other points of value are contained in the table of contents. Besides a carefully arranged but simple index to the foregoing, will be found an improved system of score book for keeping a permanent record of rifle practice, ruled and titled in the most complete manner, with diagrams of target, etc. Accompanying the book is a set of two paper silicate slate for use of the range. We have but one fault to find with the book—it is a fault—and that with the number of pages of advertising that is interleaved with the technical matter. Mr. Perry deserves the gratitude of every lover of the rifle as well as the price, \$1 for this convenient book. We cordially recommend it.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

SUBSCRIBER.—Rear-Admiral Wilke's address is Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEADER.—Order No. 102 does not apply now. If you deliver yourself up it will be an extenuating circumstance before a court-martial.

SCHOOL SHIP.—The requirements for admission to the *St. Mary's* are as follows: "Every boy who presents himself to the school must pass the 'doctors,' who examine into his physical condition; he must bring unimpeachable testimony as to his good character; must pay an admission fee of \$35, and be furnished with the following traps, to wit: Two pairs of shoes or boots, three pairs towels, three pairs heavy socks, three pairs drawers, three pairs undershirts, three handkerchiefs, one scrub brush, one tooth brush, one clothes brush, one hair brush, one blacking brush, box blacking, two combs, thread, needles, wax, tape and buttons. The course of study includes geography, arithmetic, spelling, grammar and nautical science. In seamanship the boys are first initiated into the mystery of knots, and on examination for diplomas they are expected to make any kind of a knot from a bowline on a bite to a double Mathew Walker. Cloves, Blackwall's hitches, catpaws, sheepshanks, Carrick bends, grommets, man rope knots, Turk's heads and gaskets are mere trifles of the rope contorting ordeal through which these young men have to pass before being considered proficient. They must also know all about sail making, be able to do single scum, herring bone, double scum, make an eyelet hole and fit a cringle before they go up for examination." The annual summer cruise of the *St. Mary's* will be made about the 1st of May. At present there are seventy-eight boys aboard, but the ship has ample accommodation for 130. Application for admission can be made to Mr. David Wetmore, No. 365 Greenwich street, New York.

(From the New York World.)

THE WARFARE OF THE FUTURE.

WHAT EUROPEAN NATIONS ARE COMING TO WITH 81-TON GUNS AND 36-INCH ARMORS.

I had a dream: Upon a steep
That overhung the watery deep
A fortress on my vision broke
To which Gibraltar was a joke.

'Twas iron all, without, within,
Ten yards thick was its iron skin,
And on barbette it bore two guns,
Each of which weighed a thousand tons.

There lay outside the harbor-bar
The Decastation ship-of-war.
Ten yards thick was her armor-plate,
Each gun a thousand tons in weight.

"Woe worth the chase, woe worth the day"
When powers like these shall meet in fray,
The turtle of the bounding billow
Against the terrene armadillo!

Where this dread fight should come to pass
Were prompt to congregate en masse
The Moltkes of both hemispheres
With cotton-battling in their ears.

The fate of France and England hinges
On the resultant when impinges
Projectile irresistible
Upon a fort immovable.

By rams hydraulic, clamps and chains,
Steam engines, spirit levels, cranes,
With hundred-ton projectiles, see,
They load their red artillery.

The French commander smirked and bowed
With hand upon his heart, then loud
Defiance courteous he rehearsed:
"Mesieurs les Anglais, tirez first!"

"Nay," cried the Briton, bold, "not so;
I ax no favors, John Crapaud;
And, therefore, siroplay, Mossoo,
We'll fire ensemble tout les two."

There came two bursts of thunder sound!
For fifty marine leagues around
Whale and sea serpents on the tide
Turned their white bellies up and died.

The folks at the Antipodes
Grew pale and shakv in the knees,
From Finisterre to Ural Pass
Europe knew no sound pane of glass.

The Moltkes sent to criticise
Were deaf as white cats with blue eyes;
And when the smoke had cleared away,
The fort, the frigate, where were they?

Where late a haughty fortress frowned
There was a big hole in the ground;
The ship a second heeled and floundered,
"Deeper than plummets" then she founded.

Each nation said "Morbleu!" "The deuce!"
Then for six months they called a truce,
Till they by loans could raise the fun's
For some more frigates, forts and guns.

A NEW WAR SHIP.

MR. R. GRIFFITHS, C.E., read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution, recently, "On a New Form of Vessel for War Purposes." Admiral of the Fleet Sir H. Codrington was in the chair. Mr. Griffiths said that when circular war vessels came to be tried practically it was found that they required four times more steam power than ordinary vessels, and he had therefore endeavored to design a ship to combine the advantages of a circular vessel and at the same time avoid the loss of speed. He had nearly arrived at the desired effect by making the immersed surface of an elongated form, and by fitting it with twin screws internally. The advantages gained by his improvements were protection against sinking, from leakage, ramming, and torpedo attacks, powerful guns, speed, and protection to the propelling power. In ramming, the power of turning quickly was of great importance, and he proposed fitting his vessel with two sets of double engines and screws, each screw to be independent of the other, so as to enable the ship to turn rapidly. To provide against torpedoes, the outer parts of the vessel were divided into several watertight compartments, and being used for coal-bunkers, they would protect the centre part where the engines and boilers were placed from injury. Powerful guns could be placed in the circular part of the ship, which would occupy the centre of the vessel. The main deck would be plated with iron to resist the effects of bursting shells, and above the water-line he proposed to make the ship of wood like the old line-of-battle ships, so that shots from heavy guns would pass through her. He thought that in future naval actions guns would be found to be of very little use; but one thing was certain, that, provided 80 and 100 ton guns could be used effectively, the armor-plating of ships of war all round was perfectly useless; but it might be desirable in ships fitted with screws at each end in tunnels, to protect the bow with armor, as such ships could always keep the bow towards the enemy, whether advancing or retiring. As regarded speed, so much depended on the facility with which the ship could manoeuvre, that every attention should be paid to having the most powerful engines. The advantage of having four separate screws was that, unless required in cases of emergency, only one or two need be used at once, while, when required, four screws would enable the vessel to move with greater speed and with greater facility. The necessity of protecting the propelling power was obvious, although it had been up to the present unaccountably neglected. His proposal was to place the screws in tunnels. The screw was the most vital part of the ship, and should be protected

in every way, for should it be disabled in action, it would be admitted by every naval officer that he would then have no choice but to strike his flag or sink. The authorities would have to take upon themselves the responsibility for neglecting to apply the simple protection here proposed, should any of our costly ships be lost through the want of it; for most certainly that would happen, and the question would have to be answered at some future day. Mr. Griffiths at the conclusion of his paper exhibited models of his new form of war-vease, and explained it in detail.

A CRITICAL HISTORY.

THE WELLINGTON reviews that recent and (as we should judge from other English criticisms) remarkable work on our Civil War. The work must be curious, if not convincing. According to our contemporary "Dr. A. Mahan has written what he terms 'A Critical History of the American Civil War,' the avowed object of which is to demonstrate that, on the side of the Federal Army, the war was from beginning to end, badly conducted; that the generals possessed neither military science, nor even 'ordinary ability'; and that the campaign ought not to have lasted a single year. Dr. Mahan had a plan of his own, as he repeatedly informs his readers; and had that plan been adopted, he proves to his own satisfaction that the war would have been very speedily brought to a conclusion. He read his scheme to President Lincoln, in the presence of Senators Wade and Wilson, and other leading members of Congress; but it was not adopted, because, although 'General Burnside fully endorsed the wisdom of the measure,' he 'remarked that he had a plan of his own,' which, naturally enough, he preferred to Dr. Mahan's. One part of Dr. Mahan's plan was, 'That as soon as the fleet and Army were ready . . . General Burnside should push on and capture Fredericksburg, that he should then march west, and when, at a point designated, he should be joined by a force of at least 60,000 men sent secretly down from Washington,' etc., etc. 'Who can doubt,' he continues, 'that if these measures had been adopted the annihilation of the Confederate Army . . . would have been a work of but a few weeks' time?' Again, he says, 'In the communication which we (Dr. Mahan) always speaks of himself as "we" except when he forgets himself and relapses into his individual "I") read before President Lincoln and others in January, 1863, we remarked that at any time during the fall or winter of 1861 an army of 80,000 men might have been secretly moved down to the vicinity of Aquia village, and from thence' . . . etc., etc., and he goes on to say that, 'When we read this statement to General McDowell, he remarked, "This is very singular," and then took from his desk and read a document containing the identical plan above indicated, specifying the same precise number of men to be sent down, and the same places to which they should be sent, with the identical front movement specified.' This was certainly a curious coincidence, and it is still more curious that the difficulty of moving armies of 60,000 and 80,000 men 'secretly' should not have struck this astute statistician, who has 'made the science of war a subject of careful study from his youth up.' A somewhat similar plan, it appears, suggested itself to General McClellan; and Dr. Mahan is, in this case, alive to the difficulty. 'The chief matter of surprise,' he says, 'is that such an army could be moved by such means, and the enemy not know it.' When a critic is so exceedingly severe, as is Dr. Mahan, upon the conduct of a great war by the generals on his own side, he must expect himself to be somewhat freely criticised; and the overweening confidence in his own wisdom and sagacity, so painfully apparent throughout the work, itself creates a feeling of doubt as to the accuracy of his judgment. Of certain faults in style, and inelegancies of expression, it is unnecessary to speak, since they are only minor defects in a work which deals with matters of such importance. The book, however, with all its faults, is not without its attractions.'

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY is the name of the latest addition to British periodical literature, which had its birth in a quarrel between an editor and a publisher, in which it would appear that the former got the best of it. The third edition of the first number of this new and imposing magazine has been sent us by Mr. Brentano, the enterprising caterer to the intellectual tastes of New Yorkers, whose place on Union Square is always crammed with the most nutritious and appetizing food for the mind, that our own or foreign countries can produce. "The Nineteenth Century," in the number before us (March), contains a prefatory poem by England's Poet Laureate, and prose papers upon the leading issues of the day—Church and State—by the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., W. R. S. Ralston, Sir John Lubbock, M.P., the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Cardinal Manning, Matthew Arnold, Prof. Croome Robertson, and others. The introduction by Tennyson, reads thus:

Those that of late had fleeted far and fast
To touch all shores, now leaving to the skill
Of others their old craft seaworthy still,
Have charter'd this; where, mindful of the past,
Our true co-mates regather 'round the mast,
Of diverse tongue, but with a common will
Here, in this roaring moon of daffodil
And crocus, to put forth and brave the blast;
For some, descending from the sacred peak
Of hoar high-templed Faith, have leagued again
Their lot with ours to rove the world about;
And some are wider comrades, sworn to seek
If any golden harbor be for men
In seas of Death and sunless gulfs of Doubt.

EX-Secretary CAMERON has just been elected to the U. S. Senate, for the unexpired term of his father, by a vote of 116 in the House and 31 in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

THE BOSTON GLOBE says: "Secretary Thompson, too, takes holds well. He says he intends to run the Navy Department just as he runs his family affairs, 'within the income.' Expenses, he says, shall no longer be incurred, unless provided for in the appropriation bills; the theory that a deficiency bill will be made to balance accounts he does not believe in. Thompson seems to be one of those gentlemen who are topped by a head that is level, so to speak."

THE WASHINGTON STAR says: "At a dinner party given by Secretary Sherman to the members of the Cabinet the table was graced by a three-masted ship composed of flowers. On the mainmast was a small United States flag, which Secretary Sherman said his little daughter had placed there. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts said, in his dry, Yankee way, to the Secretary of the Navy, who sat opposite him, 'Well, Mr. Thompson, will you please tell us that if is the correct position for the American flag to occupy on a ship?' Everybody awaited the reply, for it is well known that the new Secretary is no sailor, and they thought he was cornered. But he took advantage of the Cabinet custom, and replied in a dignified manner, 'Ahem! I will refer you, sir, to the Attorney-General.'"

MESSRS. HENRY V. ALLEN AND CO., of No. 7 Bond st., had a narrow escape from the fire which recently destroyed the costly building adjoining them, occupied by the Gorham Manufacturing Co. and others. Messrs. Allen and Co., who are the successors of those old acquaintances of the Army and Navy, Horstmann Bros. and Allen, advertise that having entirely escaped damage by the late fire, they are prepared to execute orders as promptly as usual.

THE following anecdote of the late Senator Nye is told by the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise: "He was telling us incidents of a journey to Europe, from which he had then just returned. Among the rest, he said the Sultan of Turkey ordered in his honor, as a Senator of the United States, a grand review of the army in Constantinople, and the Grand Vizier mounted him upon a steed which he described as magnificent. Said Nye: 'He was a pure Arabian. He had a coat like velvet; he felt like a myriad of steel springs beneath a man; his eye was between a lion's and a woman's, with all the courage of the one and all the human gentleness and beauty of the other blended; he knew I was an old man and was as tender of me as a child. When I dismounted I could not refrain from expressing to the Grand Vizier my admiration for the incomparable creature. He heard me through an interpreter, and then, bowing low, begged me to accept the horse as a mark of the profound regard which the Sultan entertained for me.' 'Did you accept him, Senator?' we asked. A peculiar look came into the old man's eyes as he replied: 'I made a rapid calculation and saw that I had not enough money, and could send to no place for enough money, to pay the freight on the animal to New York, so I took high ground. I bowed low in return to the Grand Vizier, and bade the interpreter explain to him that while touched to the heart by this appreciation and generosity of the Sultan, it was, I was sorry to say, against the laws of my country for a Senator of the United States to accept a present from any foreign prince, potentate or power."

THE minimum standard of recruits for the Brigade of Foot Guards has been raised from 5ft. 7in. to 5ft. 8in., with a chest measurement of not less than 34in. Recruits of 5ft. 10in., or upwards, must measure 35in. round the chest, as at present.

BROAD ARROW states that "very little is doing in the American Navy-yards. At Brooklyn, there are not more than 500 persons employed, and 300 have just been thrown out of work in consequence of there being 'no funds.' This little fact conveys its own moral to the discontented at home."

PENAL servitude for life is the sentence which has been passed upon a clerk in the Russian Ordnance Office at Alexandropol, for selling a plan of the fortress there to the Turks for the sum of 600 roubles. The Russian military police arrested the clerk in question on Turkish territory before he had time to part with the plan.

IT is stated that one of the largest of the Sheffield steel manufacturing concerns is now engaged in the execution of a very large order for bayonet steel on account of the Russian government, and another local house is executing an order for the same government in another class of warlike materials. In both instances the work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

THE wife of Secretary R. W. Thompson says that Mr. Thompson is "a great talker." It is said that although nearly 68 years old he has the intellectual vigor and elasticity of youth, and is as handsome a gentleman of the old school as can be found in any of the older States. His forehead is bold and broad, and the snowy hair is brushed back from it something after the old Jacksonian style. The eyebrows are dark and overhang a pair of wonderfully bright, expressive eyes. The dark brows give form and character to the face, and the clear eyes are active, observing everything, full of good humor, ready to twinkle with fun or moisten with pity or grief, yet betraying the shrewd intellect, the sharp perceptive powers, the well-balanced mind that have placed the owner in the front rank of lawyers and politicians. It is a fine face, sunny and smiling, and, in spite of the wrinkles, as fresh and fair as the face of a boy. The jaws show will-power and determination, the mouth is mobile and expressive, and upon the lips gravity and good humor seem ever struggling for precedence. He is very neatly dressed in a broadcloth suit of modern cut, wears a shiny silk hat and the regular standing dickey collar and black cravat of the old school. He smokes incessantly. Indeed, it is hardly possible to catch him awake without a cigar in his mouth, which cigars he has made expressly for himself.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

AN Odessa telegram, of March 22, states that an English steamer with arms and ammunition from New Haven for Constantinople has been lost.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued to British sergeants of guards to see that no drunken soldier confined in a guard-cell is allowed to wear his boots.

AN amnesty has been granted by the Spanish government to all Carlists now abroad who have not been guilty of offences against the common law.

PARLIAMENT has agreed to the estimates for the new fiscal year for the support of the British army, amounting to £4,565,800 for 133,720 men.

THE Japanese government has applied to Germany for leave to place some youths on board the German men-of-war, while stationed in Asiatic waters, as naval cadets, in order that they may receive efficient naval training.

THE Woolwich correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The number of soldiers charged by civil process at Woolwich last year with fraudulent enlistment was seventy-four, of which number sixty-nine were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment."

THE German "Army List" for the present year, the proof sheets of which were laid before the Emperor on New Year's Day, has been lately issued. The bulk of the volume corresponds to the enormous size of the German army, consisting of 930 pages, besides twelve pages of appendix. The names enumerated amount to 22,440 against 22,095 contained in last year's list.

A PARLIAMENTARY return obtained by Lord Elcho "of the total number of English volunteers, exclusive of those now serving, who have joined and passed through the force from its re-establishment in 1859 down to the present time," gives the numbers as follows: Light horse, 515; artillery, 124,897; Engineer, 20,739; mounted rifle, 262; rifle, 486,498; total, 632,911. These numbers, it is stated, are exclusive of volunteers who have passed through some of the corps now disbanded.

IN the trial of Thomas v. the Queen, in the Exchequer Division, before the Lord Chief Baron, Major-General Campbell, in his cross-examination by Mr. Butt, gave the following as the catalogue of British guns, viz.: "578 7-in., of 6½ tons; 140 7-in., of 7 tons; 138 8-in., for the navy; 638 of 9 tons; 336 10-in. Then you get to turrets, and don't want so many; 20 11-in.; 21 12-in., of 25 tons; 15 12-in., of 35 tons; 12 of 38 tons; two 13-in., of 25 tons; one 16-in., of 81 tons. Four more of these latter are nearly completed for H. M. S. *Inflexible*."

THE approved alterations in the Martini-Henry rifles with which the British troops are armed have, in the case of those at Aldershot, been completed. The changes include "doing away with the old tumbler-rest, substituting a new one and a trigger, shielding the guard, thereby imparting to it a clear pull of not less than 7 lb. or more than 8 lb.; and blacking the outside surface of the block, which was of a brown color."

FROM some recently published statistics it appears that Russia possesses greater resources in horses available for military purposes than any other nation in Europe. Germany comes next on the list, being possessed of an aggregate number of 3,352,231 horses of all kinds. Of these no less than 2,269,329 belong to Prussia alone, and 78,538 to the Prussian army. The Austro-Hungarian Empire follows, owning within a very few thousands as many steeds as Germany; but France, which comes next on the list, cannot count by nearly half a million as many horses as her neighbor on the east.

IN Krupp's works there were 12,100 hands employed in the spring of 1875; in September, 1876, there were 9,000. The wages for twelve hours were 4s.; now they are 3s. 4d. In the works of Horde in 1875, 2,800 men were employed, who worked six double shifts every week; in 1876 there were 1,500 men working five double shifts. The Gute-Hoffnung-Hütte, at Oberhausen, employed in March, 1873, 7,175; in October, 1874, 5,876; in January, 1876, 4,142 hands. In the Bochum Steel Works 4,600 men were employed in 1873, while in the first two months of 1876 the number was 2,250.

H. M. S. *Northumberland*, 28, iron screw ship, armor plated, is to be taken in hand at Devonport forthwith, to be prepared for commission. New boilers are to be fitted, the engines and machinery thoroughly overhauled, and she will be specially fitted to carry the Whitehead torpedoes and the Gatling gun. It has also been decided to alter her armament, which will now consist of seventeen 12-ton guns, instead of twenty-six guns of a lighter calibre. This alteration will necessitate the cutting of new ports in her armor plating.

MESSRS. Palmer and Castle, two signalmen of Mount Wise, Devonport, England, have invented an ingenious hand semaphore that can be distinctly seen a mile further than those at present in use in the British service. It consists of a white enamelled dial, on the face of which works a black index hand, similar to what is seen on a clock. The white ground renders the hand more clearly visible than are the present two black semaphores extending from a post. Several of them have been ordered for use with the Channel fleet, and reports upon their working are to be duly forwarded to the admiralty.

AN interesting experiment was made at Buda-Pesth recently. A Hungarian officer has invented an apparatus for fastening to a horse to enable it to cross a river without sinking, and the trial has taken place. The officer mounted his steed on the Buda side of the Danube, and actually accomplished the feat, of swim-

ming the river on horseback at its broadest part, with a rapid current running. He kept the horse's head up splendidly while crossing, which occupied about twenty minutes. "The military seem to think well of this invention," writes an eye-witness, "and it certainly has had a very severe test."

AN officer of rank, quite incapable of making a joke on such a serious matter, writes from Delhi to a friend to say that "the bulk of the natives did not understand the proclamation ceremony at all. The general idea was that Barnes, the Herald, was the new Emperor, for the sex of the Kaiser-i-Hind is dubious, and the notion of the Empress-Queen has not penetrated their heads at all. They think there must be a husband—a Kaiser—living. Barnes certainly was the most prominent looking person in the fantastic performance, which was quite out of accord with native feeling, and was certainly considered ludicrous by sensible Europeans."

SIEHR recommends very highly the use of sawdust in mortar as superior even to hair for the prevention of cracking and subsequent peeling off of rough casting under the action of storms and frost. His own house, exposed to prolonged storms on the seacoast, had patches of mortar to be removed each spring, and after trying without effect a number of substances to prevent it, he found sawdust perfectly satisfactory. It was first thoroughly dried and sifted through an ordinary grain sieve to remove the larger particles. The mortar was made by mixing one part cement, two lime, two sawdust, and five sharp sand, the sawdust being first well mixed dry with the cement and sand.

LATE official advices state, says the *British Medical Journal*, that the most terrible outbreak of small-pox ever known in the history of the Northwest is desolating Génibic, an Icelandic and Mennonite settlement of about 7,000 souls, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg. The deaths average 180 daily. No medical men are on the spot, but the Manitoba government is endeavoring to send doctors. The scourge is also raging with terrible fury on the west side of the lake. The Fort Thunder Indians are decimated, and hundreds have died in settlements on the Qu' Appelle River. Indians are fleeing south toward the boundary line. The fur trade is stopped throughout the Northwest by order of the authorities.

A RECENT issue of a French military journal contains very elaborate drawings, executed with great minuteness of detail, of the latest patterns of Prussian field artillery equipment—as regards the carriage of ammunition. The ammunition boxes in all cases open to the rear, being hinged at the side, the shells are placed in rows standing on their bases in the same manner as they do in the British equipment, but their withdrawal is greatly facilitated by the species of tray on which they stand: thus a whole row can be drawn out quite clear of the box, so that a single shell can be quickly and readily extracted. Comparing this system with that obtaining in the British service, the superiority of the former to the latter seems to the uninitiated to be undeniable. In the case of British artillery ammunition wagons the lids of the boxes are hinged horizontally, and consequently open vertically; two men stand side by side at the limber, one seemingly fully occupied in holding up the lid, whilst the other with difficulty withdraws the shell from the narrow compartments in which they are enclosed. Should the man supporting the box lid by any mischance let it drop, the excision of his own fingers or those of his companion would be the most probable result.

APPROPOS OF NAVAL HYGIENE the following: A new transport ship has been launched at Cherbourg, in France, which is described by French journals as the first vessel of the kind in which have been realized all the improvements of modern science in reference to hygiene. She is three hundred and fifty feet long, fifty-five feet wide, forty feet high, and of five thousand four hundred tons burthen, and is designed for the transportation of troops to the French colonies. She contains more than one hundred rooms for officers, all of which are spacious, admirably ventilated and lighted, and supplied by pipes with fresh water, which the occupants can use at discretion. In the centre of the ship, in a perfectly isolated position, is the hospital, which contains eighty beds, that can be made or unmade in a minute. All the minutest arrangements of a complete hospital establishment, including dispensary, laundry, infirmary attendants, ward for the dead, etc., are here provided. For the soldiers and sailors there are between six hundred and seven hundred berths, with apparatus of great power for effecting complete ventilation. Air, light and water are dispensed abundantly throughout the ship.

Broad Arrow states that in the earlier part of the present century an incredible story was told about infant promotion in the Army, to the effect that a certain captain, through interest, had obtained promotion to an unattached (?) majority on the occasion of cutting an eye-tooth. Amongst certain classes it has ever been contended that army expenditure is the greatest blot on the financial system of the country. But what are we to think of the following revelation made in Parliament on the 21st of February, 1877, with reference to the Ecclesiastical Offices and Fees Bill: "In ninety cases the official duties of judges are discharged by deputies; seventeen minors (since 1850) have been appointed registrars; there have been two lady registrars, one of whom had been appointed at the early age of five, and another is insane." It is added: "These offices are held by patent for life, and their holders are absolutely irremovable, either for incompetence or even for misconduct." Certainly there is room for "Civil Service Reform" there!

EXCELLENT results have recently been obtained, says Broad Arrow, with a 6 3/4-inch howitzer with poly-groove (shallow) rifling and studless projectiles. An increase of range of about 600 yards, and a very marked improvement in accuracy in the early trials,

gave a promise of success for the modified weapon. It will be remembered by such of our readers as watched the course of the experiments at Eastbourne that the practice made with this identical piece in its original construction—i. e., cut with a few deep grooves, firing studded projectiles—was of the widest and most erratic character. The general mission of a howitzer is to project shells with powerful bursting charges into works or fortresses inaccessible to direct fire; the howitzer of a bygone day was prized for its ricochet fire, spherical projectiles travelling after impact in a fairly straight line. Elongated projectiles, however, are valueless for this purpose, agitated at all times by a deflection or "deviation" due to the rifling. Each graze multiplies this deviation, so that the feat, theoretically possible with a smooth-bore gun, of dismounting a number of guns in a work enfiladed by the assailant is impossible with rifled ordnance, even in theory. The exact advantage to be derived from a resuscitation of the disused term howitzer is not altogether patent to us, nor can we see why a siege-gun or gun of position should not be designed which would prove itself sufficiently versatile to undertake any work within reason which might be placed before it. The excessive recoil due to the lightness of the "howitzers" under trial at Eastbourne proved itself a difficult problem for the Siege Battery Committee.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent writes to the *Pal Mall Gazette* as follows: "A paper was recently read by Major Geary, R.A., at the United Service Institution on a plan for training lads for the army, somewhat similar to that adopted for the navy and mercantile marine. This scheme presents many features which appear promising, and on the army estimates coming before Parliament may perhaps attract some notice. It is grounded on the belief that from the various industrial and union schools, and from other educational establishments, as many as from 25,000 to 30,000 lads might possibly be induced annually to enter the army, provided that State education were found for them between the period when they leave these schools and the time when they could be received into the ranks. At present on a very small scale the enlistment of boys as musicians, tailors, shoemakers, etc., has been tried with satisfactory results; but this falls far short of the proposed plan, which, while still providing for the limited supply of boys, seeks to furnish a large yearly quota of trained men. Its advocates urge in its favor, that although at present recruiting for the army be brisk, yet that any revival of trade would again check the supply and necessitate further inducements to fill the ranks; consequently, that the mere members, which it is contended might be annually obtainable from the schools, would be a valuable addition to the army. They also claim that these lads, carefully educated and drilled, would be far better soldiers than the ordinary recruit, while they would furnish the necessary artificers in the regiments and form a good groundwork for future non-commissioned officers. The great expense of educating boys between the ages of fifteen and a half and seventeen, would, it is believed, be compensated for by the improved quality of recruit, the consequent diminution of desertion, with its attendant prison and police expenses, and the advantage of preserving the boys from the temptations of a life which awaits them on their discharge from the Government schools. They point out that the navy relies in great measure on boys educated for that profession, and ask why the army should not avail itself of a similar means of obtaining recruits. Those who criticize the scheme are inclined to rate the expense attending it as too high for any Secretary of State for War to entertain. They doubt also whether the lads themselves would feel disposed to bind themselves for an additional two years' schooling and six years' army service, and whether their parents and guardians would give their consent. They also point out that seventeen is a year too young for an effective soldier."

ENQUIRIES are continually being made as to what kind of a pistol the champion air pistol is. The opinion of some of those who have never seen it being, that it is a dangerous weapon; this is a mistake, for it is perfectly harmless, and is used principally for target practice, for which purpose it is invaluable, as it will send a dart 50 feet or more with the precision of a rifle; costs almost nothing for ammunition, and makes no report. It can be purchased of any gun dealer or of the Pope Mfg. Co., 45 High street, Boston.

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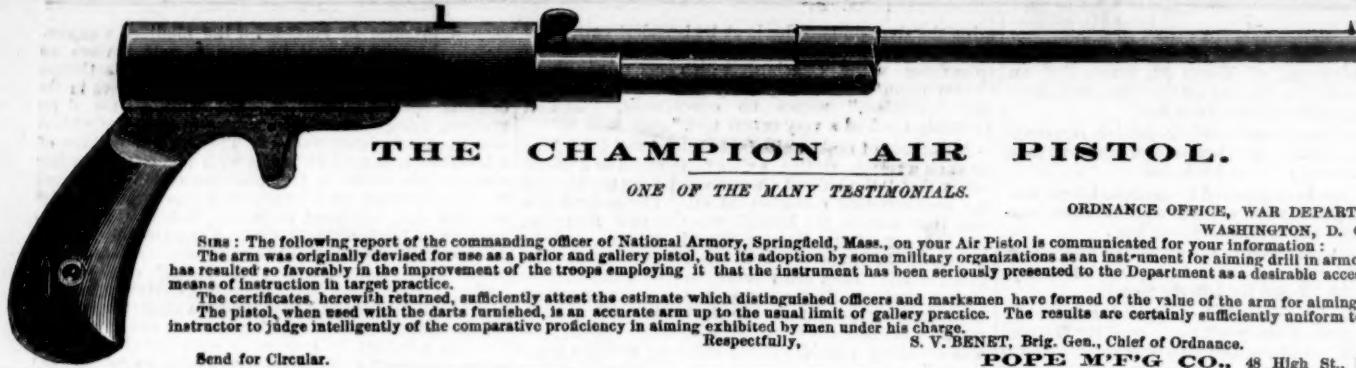
DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

HASSON.—At Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., on the night of March 19, after a week's illness, Brevet Lt.-Colonel ALEXANDER B. HASSON, Surgeon, Medical Department U. S. Army, in the 51st year of his age.

RICHARDS.—At New Orleans, Louisiana, at 3½ o'clock P.M., on March 16, 1877, of varioloid, WILLIAM VIGORS RICHARDS, Jr., aged nine months and sixteen days, the only child of Bvt. Capt. and Mrs. W. V. Richards, 16th Infantry, U. S. Army.

WRIGHT.—At Fort McIntosh, Texas, March 5, Commissary Sergeant WM. H. WRIGHT, U. S. Army, after more than twenty years' service, in the 39th year of his age. Sergeant Wright leaves a widow and child to mourn his premature death and many friends and comrades regret his untimely decease.



THE CHAMPION AIR PISTOL.

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Sirs : The following report of the commanding officer of National Armory, Springfield, Mass., on your Air Pistol is communicated for your information :
The arm was originally devised for use as a parlor and gallery pistol, but its adoption by some military organizations as an instrument for aiming drill in army practice, has resulted so favorably in the improvement of the troops employing it, that the instrument has been seriously presented to the Department as a desirable accession to the means of instruction in target practice.

The certificates, herewith returned, sufficiently attest the estimate which distinguished officers and marksmen have formed of the value of the arm for aiming drill. The pistol, when used with the darts furnished, is an accurate arm up to the usual limit of gallery practice. The results are certainly sufficiently uniform to enable an instructor to judge intelligently of the comparative proficiency in aiming exhibited by men under his charge.

Respectfully,

S. V. BENET, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

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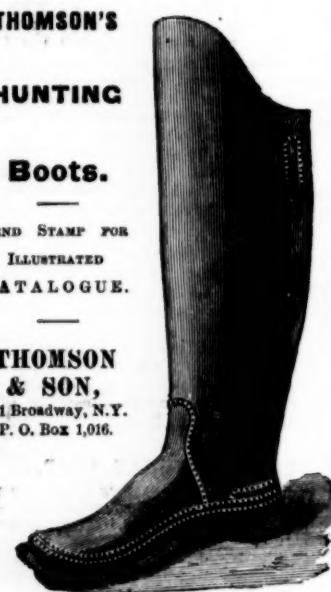
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